



U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

SPECIAL HISTORICAL SERIES

1985

INSCOM

AND

ITS HERITAGE

**"An Organizational History of
the Command and Its Units"**

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the Command and Its Units"**

PREFACE

"INSCOM and Its Heritage" is the first in a series of documents designed to acquaint the individual military intelligence specialist with a greater understanding of the development of his or her profession. The series also includes the "History of Military Intelligence" poster set, which consists of 24 black and white posters depicting significant and representative scenes of personnel and functions associated with military intelligence from World War I through Vietnam. Military Intelligence: A Picture History is the third document in the series and is a picture history containing approximately 250 photographs along with a narrative text. A one-time distribution of the book has been made to INSCOM units; units and individuals desiring additional copies are able to purchase them from the Government Printing Office. Two other projects remain to be accomplished before this series is complete. One is a more definitive history of the development of intelligence functions and organizations. The other is an audiovisual history of military intelligence. Dissemination of the last two products will be limited to Department of the Army and Department of Defense audiences.

This monograph could not have been possible without the efforts over the years of many unit historians who prepared annual reports and maintained organizational history files. In a very real sense, "INSCOM and Its Heritage" is a direct fruit of their labors.

In the publication of this 1985 updated version of "INSCOM and Its Heritage," the INSCOM History Office continues to be indebted to the U.S. Army Cryptologic Records Center; the U.S. Army Military History Institute, and The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army for making available records and providing research assistance which allowed the original document to be compiled in 1983. Ms. Romana M. Danysh of the U.S. Army Center of Military History provided invaluable assistance regarding military intelligence units' lineage and honors. Finally, the INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity furnished administrative support enabling this history to be prepared on a timely basis.

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THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

The Army Intelligence and Security Branch, predecessor of today's Military Intelligence Branch, was created on 1 July 1962. The formation of the branch came as the culmination of a 45-year effort to give adequate recognition to the need for a body of professional intelligence officers within the U.S. Army.

Although the U.S. Army had instituted a military attache system and a "Military Information Bureau" within the Adjutant General's Office as far back as the 1880's, the history of Army intelligence for all practical purposes can be said to have begun in 1917, when United States entry into World War I prompted the creation of a Military Intelligence Section of the War Department General Staff. To meet the requirements of the Military Intelligence Section (later division) and the tactical elements of the Army, hundreds of qualified civilians were recruited and awarded reserve commissions. Since no Military Intelligence Branch was yet in existence, the first intelligence officers were commissioned in the Adjutant General's Corps. Later intelligence specialists received commissions in any branch which could afford to yield up a quota for intelligence purposes, such as the Signal Corps.

The end of World War I and demobilization left the United States with a large pool of intelligence-trained officers who held commissions in branches unrelated to intelligence work. As a result of the general postwar Army reorganization, the Military Intelligence Officers Reserve Corps was established in the Organized Reserve on 2 April 1921. This organization was set up as a holding mechanism to keep intelligence specialists on tap in the event of a general mobilization. Within the Regular Army, however, all intelligence slots were filled by detail. It was felt that intelligence work was a function of command, and that any Regular Army officer should be capable of performing it.

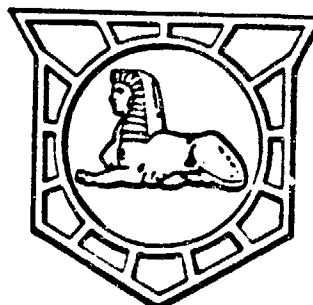
The Military Intelligence Officers Reserve Corps proved its value to the nation in World War II when hundreds of reserve intelligence officers answered the call. However, during the course of World War II, officers serving both in general intelligence and signals intelligence positions continued to be commissioned in basic branches divorced from their real duties. Many of these officers remained in the Army after World War II, giving the necessary continuity to specialized intelligence disciplines such as counterintelligence and signals intelligence.

As a result of the World War II experience, there was an increasing demand within Army intelligence circles for the creation of a Military Intelligence Branch within the Regular Army. The existence of intelligence units, it was argued, created the need for a Military Intelligence Branch just as the existence of ordnance units required an Ordnance Corps. This line of argument was vigorously resisted, however, by traditionalists who continued to insist that all Regular Army officers must be generalists capable of performing intelligence work when required. Opposition to a Military Intelligence Branch proved to be too strong, and all intelligence positions continued to be filled by detail.

Even the intelligence crisis presented by the onset of the Korean War did not alter this arrangement. However, an Army Security Branch and a new Military Intelligence Branch were created in the Army Reserve in 1952. Only reserve personnel not on active duty could be assigned to these branches, so their creation did not meet the needs of the Active Army, but only provided once more for a reservoir of trained personnel for future mobilization. The Military Intelligence Branch was redesignated in 1958 as the Army Intelligence Branch.



Army Security
Branch Insignia



Army Intelligence
Branch Insignia

By 1962, Army intelligence was confronted by a critical personnel situation. The Army was still relying on reserve officers left over from World War II and Korea to fill its intelligence positions. This was a depleting asset. Many reserve intelligence officers faced mandatory retirement upon completion of twenty years of service, and others were being enticed from the intelligence field by the prospect of obtaining Regular Army commissions in basic branches. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence calculated that un-

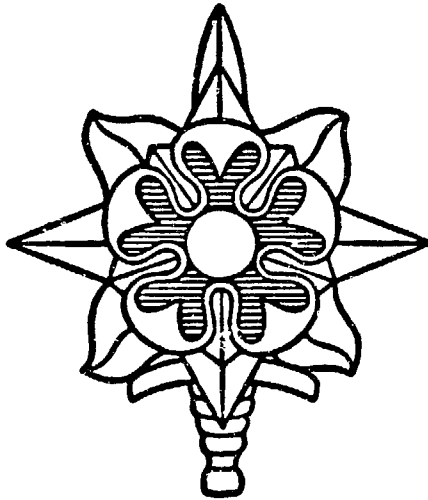
less something was done, half of all Army intelligence slots would be without qualified occupants by 1965. The only method of ensuring the continuous availability of an adequate number of trained intelligence officers was the creation of a new branch.

As a result, the Army set up the Army Intelligence and Security Branch on 1 July 1962. This was the first new basic branch since the Transportation Corps and the Military Police Corps had been established in 1950. The new branch, which embraced both regular and reserve officers, consisted of about five percent of the officer strength of the Active Army. For the first time, the Army command had accepted the need for a permanent cadre of professional intelligence officers within the Regular Army.

However, the Army Intelligence and Security Branch was not a total solution. The branch was classified as performing combat service support functions, a category which carried little prestige within the Army. Only four percent of the officers initially assigned to the new branch came from the Regular Army. Many of the reserve officers included in the Army Intelligence and Security Branch lacked higher education or eligibility for advanced career development through the Army school system. As its name suggested, the branch was internally divided. It was the only branch of the Army without its own basic school. From the very beginning, officers assigned to the Army Security Agency attended different schools and pursued different career paths than their colleagues in other intelligence disciplines.

The recognized weaknesses of the Army Intelligence and Security Branch led to reappraisals, the most important of which was the study conducted by the Norris Board in 1967. As a result, the branch was redesignated on 1 July 1967 as the Military Intelligence Branch and given a full-fledged combat support role that enhanced its capacity to attract the best Regular Army officers. The Military Intelligence Branch continues to be a leader in the development of a professional Army intelligence service capable of responding to the needs of the Total Army and the nation.

Branch Day: 1 July. The Military Intelligence Branch celebrates 1 July 1962 as its anniversary date.



Military Intelligence Branch Insignia

SYMBOLISM: The insignia was originally approved in 1962. The sun, composed of four straight and four wavy alternating rays, is the symbol of Helios who, as God of the sun, could see and hear everything. The four straight rays of the sun symbol also allude to the four points of the compass and the worldwide mission of the Military Intelligence Branch. The placement of the sun symbol beneath the rose (an ancient symbol of secrecy) refers to the operations and activities of the branch being conducted under circumstances forbidding disclosure. The partially concealed unsheathed dagger alludes to the aggressive and protective requirements and the element of physical danger inherent in the mission. The color gold signifies successful accomplishment and the dark blue signifies vigilance and loyalty.

INSCOM AND THE ARMY

The United States Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) was organized on 1 January 1977 as a result of the Army's Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS), an in-depth look at Army intelligence requirements initiated in 1975. The new command is the Army's chosen instrument to conduct multidiscipline intelligence and security operations at the echelon above corps (EAC) level. As the Army's sword and shield in the intelligence arena, INSCOM is responsible for conducting a portion of the Army's SIGINT activities and meeting Army-wide requirements in the fields of IMINT, HUMINT, EW, OPSEC, and counterintelligence. In order to carry out its mission, the command has at its disposal a variety of intelligence assets worldwide. These include field stations, single discipline intelligence groups, multidiscipline intelligence groups and their subordinate units, and a number of other specialized elements.

As one of the Army's major commands, INSCOM is subordinated directly to the Army Chief of Staff. The command functions under the staff supervision of the Army's Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI), who has the responsibility of advising the Chief of Staff on intelligence and security matters. The command also accepts taskings levied by national-level agencies in the intelligence community. Unlike other Army MACOM's whose peacetime function is limited to training and readiness, INSCOM is fully operational 24 hours a day and seven days a week. INSCOM is the Army's principal asset in an intelligence war that never stops.

Despite the importance of INSCOM's role within Army intelligence, it is not the only player. Not all military intelligence personnel are assigned to INSCOM. Intelligence work in the Army is the specialty of more than one organization. All levels of Army command from battalion on up have their own intelligence staffs. Army divisions and corps receive direct intelligence and security support from their own combat electronic warfare and intelligence (CEWI) units. Intelligence production is carried out by the recently formed U.S. Army Intelligence Agency and the Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center, an agency of The Surgeon General of the Army operating under a newly acquired joint charter. Intelligence training is conducted by the Army's Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca, Arizona; at the U.S. Army Intelligence School at Fort Devens, Massachusetts; and at other locations.

Although INSCOM is a relatively new arrival on the Army scene, the command has a rich heritage. To understand the roots of the command, it is necessary to go back in time and examine the history of the three main elements which were originally combined to form INSCOM in 1977: the U.S. Army Security Agency (USASA); the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (USAINTA); and a number of different intelligence production agencies, most of which had been under ACSI's direct control.

USASA and Its Predecessors



USASA Distinctive Unit Insignia and Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

USASA, the Army agency formerly responsible for all Army SIGINT and COMSEC, traced its origins to World War I and the Cipher Bureau of the Military Intelligence Section, War Department General Staff. At the outbreak of World War I, the Army had no effective organization for intelligence at all, apart from a system of military attaches. A gifted Regular Army officer, MAJ Ralph Van Deman, quickly set up the Military Intelligence Section within the Army's General Staff. Recognizing that his organization needed expertise in both cryptanalysis and code compilation, Van Deman engaged the services of a young code clerk in the State Department, Herbert O. Yardley. Yardley was hastily commissioned and became the first chief of the Cipher Bureau. By the time the war ended, the Cipher Bureau had been redesignated as MI-8, a numbered section of what had become the Military Intelligence Division.

MI-8 had shown itself to be so useful that it was able to survive Army demobilization. Although the responsibility for Army code and cipher compilation was transferred to the Signal Corps in 1920, MI-8 continued on as a covert cryptanalytic agency jointly funded by the War and State Departments. Under Yardley's expert guidance, MI-8 scored a number of significant triumphs in the 1920's, especially in

managing to break the Japanese diplomatic code in time to strengthen the United States' negotiating position at the Washington Peace Conference.

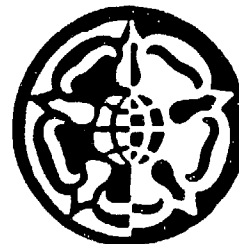
MI-8 was finally discontinued in 1929 because of two interacting factors. The Army had come to the conclusion that Yardley's small operation, with its aging civilian staff, was not well suited to meeting the War Department's future needs, especially in training another generation of Army cryptanalysts. At the same time, a new Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, decided that cryptanalysis of foreign diplomatic communications was unethical. As a result of all this, State Department support of MI-8 was terminated, and Army cryptanalytic functions entrusted to the new Signal Intelligence Service controlled by the Signal Corps rather than by the Military Intelligence Division. Yardley was offered a position with the new organization, but the Civil Service pay scale could not match his previous income, and he refused. Instead, he went on to write a sensational expose' of MI-8's operations entitled The American Black Chamber, much to the embarrassment of U.S. officials.

The Signal Intelligence Service which supplanted MI-8 had the rare good fortune to be headed by a cryptologic genius, William F. Friedman. Friedman had received his initial cryptologic training at the privately-funded Riverbank Laboratories before World War I and had gone on to serve as a cryptologic officer with the American Expeditionary Force in France before accepting civilian employment as a code-compiler for the Signal Corps at the end of the war. Friedman was perfectly qualified for his job. By the time the United States entered World War II, Friedman and his small organization had not only devised new electromechanical cipher machines of unparalleled security for U.S. communications, but had succeeded in breaking the PURPLE cipher system that carried the most secret Japanese diplomatic messages.

American involvement in World War II caused an enormous expansion of U.S. SIGINT and COMSEC operations. The SIS grew in size; moved from its cramped quarters in the Munitions Building to Arlington Hall in what was then the Virginia countryside; and was repeatedly redesignated, finally becoming the Signal Security Agency (SSA) in 1943. Operational control over the SSA was reassigned to the Military Intelligence Division in 1944. By the end of the war, the SSA controlled a worldwide network of intercept stations through its 2d Signal Service Battalion, and Arlington Hall's success at breaking the main Japanese military and diplomatic systems was furnishing the Army with an unparalleled stream of invaluable intelligence.

On 15 September 1945, the Army set up the Army Security Agency to conduct all Army SIGINT and COMSEC operations under the command of the Director of Military Intelligence. The new agency had a sweeping charter. During World War II, the SSA had directed only a part of the Army SIGINT effort. Theater and army commanders retained control over their own tactical radio intelligence efforts. ASA, in contrast, exercised control over all U.S. SIGINT and COMSEC, operating through a verticalized command structure. ASA was a separate specialized entity within the rest of the Army, with complete control over personnel, training, research, development, and procurement as well as over operations. Although it surrendered certain operational functions to the new Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) in 1949, ASA expanded its mission once again in 1955, acquiring direction of the Army's electronic warfare (EW) program. Since its functions no longer were exclusively those of intelligence and security, ASA was withdrawn from G-2 control and resubordinated to the Army Chief of Staff, first as a field operating agency, and then in 1964 as a major command. On 1 January 1977, Headquarters, U.S. Army Security Agency was redesignated as Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

USAINTA and Its Predecessors



USAINTA Distinctive Unit Insignia and Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

The second major antecedent of INSCOM was the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (USAINTA), which performed Army counterintelligence functions in CONUS along with certain HUMINT missions. USAINTA's roots also went back to World War I. In the summer of 1917, BG Dennis Nolan, the G-2 of Pershing's American Expeditionary Force (AEF), requested the services of 50 trained investigators fluent in foreign languages. The men would serve with the "rank, pay, and allowances" of sergeants of infantry, and would be used to combat espionage, sabotage, and subversion directed against U.S. forces overseas. In response, the Army authorized the creation of the

Corps of Intelligence Police (CIP). Hundreds of CIP agents were ultimately assigned to the AEF, and additional CIP men were used by the Military Intelligence Division to conduct counterintelligence investigations in CONUS.

The CIP continued in existence after Armistice Day, although it was cut back to a skeleton force. World War II created a new demand for counterintelligence support for the Army. Widespread fears of an Axis "Fifth Column" operating in the United States led to a steady expansion of the CIP. For the first time, officers were brought in as special agents. A training school was established, and the corps acquired its own chief to supervise the recruitment, instruction, and administration of Army counterintelligence personnel. Soon after Pearl Harbor, the CIP was given the more appropriate designation of the Army Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC). At first, CIC personnel functioned as plainclothes investigators on the home front, working under the direction of the G-2's of the various Army service commands. However, the CIC was soon given an additional role overseas, where its members operated in uniform in support of tactical formations. By the end of 1943, some 5,000 members of CIC were serving at home and abroad.

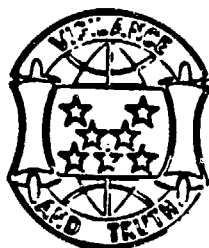
Unfortunately, the CIC was not popular in all quarters. A number of ranking Army officers questioned the validity of a counterintelligence function within the military, and the CIC's activities seem to have displeased certain influential government leaders. As a result, the CIC was broken up. CIC agents continued to serve with troop units, but most CIC personnel in CONUS were merged with the criminal investigators of the Provost Marshal General's Office to form a new consolidated Security Intelligence Corps. The CIC training facility was shut down, and the position of Chief, CIC was abolished. Despite this setback, the CIC was able to compile a significant record during World War II. CIC agents guarded the security of the Manhattan Project and parachuted into Normandy on D-Day with the first waves of airborne troops.

Even before World War II had come to a close, it had become clear that the Army's decision to do away with the CIC in CONUS had been a mistake. CIC personnel overseas no longer had a rotation base, and there was no way to train the large numbers of counterintelligence personnel that would inevitably be needed for occupation duty. As a result, the Office of Chief, CIC and the CIC School were reestablished as part of the Army Service Forces, and the short-lived Security Intelligence Corps phased out.

The general Army reorganization of 1946 restored CIC to the control of the Director of Intelligence. The CIC Center and School, initially established at Fort George G. Meade, soon moved to Fort Holabird, Maryland, a small and congested post located in an industrial suburb of Baltimore. For many years, Fort Holabird would remain the traditional home of the CIC, and additional Army intelligence activities would come to be collocated on post. In 1955, Army combat intelligence training was relocated to the school at Fort Holabird which was redesignated as the Army Intelligence School. At the same time, the school began offering training in a new intelligence discipline, field operations intelligence (FOI), and the Chief, CIC assumed administrative control over FOI personnel. In 1961, CIC and FOI personnel were merged into a single Intelligence Corps (INTC).

The series of Army reorganizations brought about in the 1960's by Secretary of Defense Robert S. MacNamara substantially affected the organization of the new Intelligence Corps. In 1962, as part of an effort to make the Army more efficient, MacNamara imposed a system of major functional commands upon the Army. Almost all Army training activities were placed under a new Continental Army Command, and most Army posts subordinated to the commanders of the CONUS armies. This had the effect of placing the Chief, INTC under multiple command structures because of his additional responsibilities as commandant of the U.S. Army Intelligence School and post commander of Fort Holabird. In 1964, a study of U.S. Army counterintelligence capabilities entitled Project SECURITY SHIELD concluded that the existing decentralized arrangements, in which CONUS investigations were handled by the various armies and the Military District of Washington, was inefficient and lacked cost-effectiveness. SECURITY SHIELD recommended a complete overhaul of Army counterintelligence and investigatory arrangements.

The combined impact of these two initiatives transformed the existing structure of Army counterintelligence. There were three major reorganizations within the space of three years. The end of this process was marked by the creation of the U.S. Army Intelligence Command (USAINTC) on 1 July 1965 and the subsequent discontinuance of the Army Intelligence Corps. In effect, the structure of Army counterintelligence was turned inside out. The commander of USAINTC found himself at the head of a new major Army command (MACOM) that was tasked with performing all counterintelligence investigations in CONUS. For the first time in the institutional history of Army intelligence, the head of Army counterintelligence assumed operating functions. At the same time, he was divested of his previous responsibilities for recruitment, training, and personnel administration.



USAINTC Distinctive Unit Insignia and Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

USAINTC expanded the scope of its activities in 1969, when the Chief of Staff directed OACSI to reduce its operational role. As a result, USAINTC took over control of certain OACSI field operating agencies, including a HUMINT detachment, a specialized counterintelligence group, the Army's imagery interpretation center, and other elements. For a time, under this new arrangement, USAINTC served as the directing center for much of the Army's intelligence activities, except for SIGINT, a function that remained under the jurisdiction of ASA.

The creation in 1971 of a centralized Defense Investigative Service (DIS), accompanied by a shift in public sentiment towards intelligence activities in general, brought an end to USAINTC. DIS gradually assumed the function of conducting personnel background investigations in CONUS, a role which had been USAINTC's bread-and-butter. At the same time, the Army temporarily abandoned the conduct of certain other intelligence functions. The steady diminution of the functions and assets of USAINTC made maintenance of MACOM status increasingly hard to sustain. As a final ironic touch, the command even lost its traditional home at Fort Holabird. Relocation of the U.S. Army Intelligence School to Fort Huachuca had made the Baltimore base redundant to Army needs, and the command was relocated to Fort Meade, Maryland, in 1973.

USAINTC was formally discontinued on 30 June 1974. The U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (USAINTA), a field operating activity of ACSI, was created in its place the next day. USAINTA con-

tinued to conduct Army counterintelligence operations in CONUS, but it did not inherit all of its predecessor's assets since a number of the elements which had gone to USAINTC in 1969 were resubordinated and placed under ACSI. Headquarters, USAINTA was assigned to INSCOM on 1 January 1977 and redesignated as Headquarters, U.S. Army INSCOM, Fort Meade on 1 October 1977. The date of the merger was selected by INSCOM for its Unit Day. The completion of the integration of the assets within the headquarters was marked by the formal discontinuance of Headquarters, U.S. Army INSCOM, Fort Meade on 30 November 1978.

Intelligence Production

The third of the major building blocks initially used to form INSCOM consisted of a group of field operating agencies engaged in intelligence production. These included the U.S. Army Intelligence Threat Analysis Detachment, U.S. Army Imagery Interpretation Center, U.S. Army Special Research Detachment, U.S. Army Intelligence Support Detachment, and U.S. Army Intelligence Operations Support Detachment--all from ACSI; and the U.S. Army Forces Command Intelligence Center from the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). Assigned to INSCOM on 1 January 1977, these elements were formed into INSCOM's production element, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC), in 1978. Subsequently, INSCOM took over the function of disseminating special compartmented intelligence throughout the Army when it was given command of the U.S. Army Special Security Group in 1980.

The formation of INSCOM put an end to the fragmentation of Army intelligence assets under the separate control of ACSI, USAINTA, and USASA. By centralizing control of all Army intelligence and security activities conducted at the EAC level, the Army sought to achieve its intelligence goals with maximum economy and efficiency. The establishment of INSCOM promoted the integration of the the various intelligence disciplines within the Army and provided the Army with a viable intelligence structure for the immediate future.

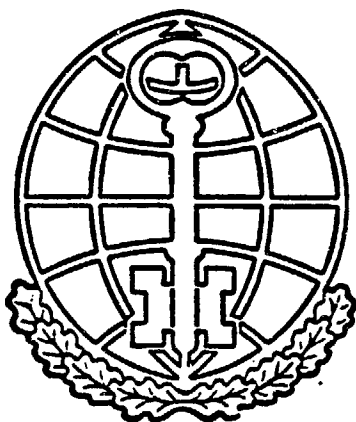
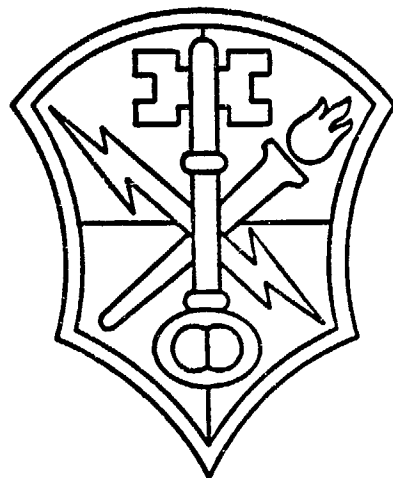
The Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study which led to the establishment of INSCOM in 1977 had recommended that all Army intelligence production agencies be consolidated into a single entity. However, only those production agencies directly under OACSI or FORSCOM were consolidated under INSCOM. After several subsequent relooks, support grew for a larger consolidation. Consequently, in July 1984, INSCOM's production element, the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, was placed under the operational control of the newly established U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (Provisional) (AIA), a

field operating agency under OACSI. On 1 December 1984, the Army Intelligence Agency left its provisional status, and ITAC was formally assigned to AIA. In addition to taking over ITAC, the new agency also was assigned on 30 April 1984 two production elements formerly subordinated to the U.S. Army Materiel Command: the Foreign Science and Technology Center at Charlottesville, Virginia, and the U.S. Army Missile Intelligence Agency at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. The new arrangements allowed INSCOM to concentrate all of its energies on the collection and dissemination of Army intelligence at the echelon above corps.

Unit Day: 1 October. INSCOM selected this day to commemorate the final integration of Army intelligence assets within the command on 1 October 1977.

INSCOM SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

SYMBOLISM: The quartered field alludes to the four primary intelligence functions: collection, analysis, production, and dissemination of intelligence. The lightning bolt signifies worldwide electrical communications, both friendly and hostile and the torch stands for knowledge and vigilance. The doublewebbed key is symbolic of security and control. Gold and silver (yellow and white) denote achievement and energy; gray and blue, determination and loyalty.



INSCOM DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

SYMBOLISM: The globe alludes to the worldwide intelligence functions of the command and the key is symbolic of security and control. The oak leaves in base signify fortitude and endurance. The color blue symbolizes coolness and courage; gold is for excellence and wisdom.

U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command Milestones

The organizational milestones of INSCOM and its predecessors, the U.S. Army Security Agency and the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency, are shown on the following pages. Campaign participation credit and honors received by subordinate units while assigned to INSCOM and its predecessors are also listed.



U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND

Headquarters, U.S. Army Security Agency redesignated 1 January 1977 as Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia

U.S. Army Intelligence Agency reassigned 1 January 1977 to Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

U.S. Army Intelligence Agency redesignated 1 October 1977 as Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Fort Meade

U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command selected 1 October as its Unit Day, symbolic of the integration of Army intelligence assets into a single major Army command

Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Fort Meade discontinued 30 November 1978 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Campaigns participated in by units while assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

Korean War

UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

Vietnam

Advisory
Defense
Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Fall 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II
Cease-Fire

Decorations received by units while assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

Presidential Unit Citation (Army)
Valorous Unit Award
Meritorious Unit Commendation
Meritorious Unit Commendation (Navy)
Air Force Outstanding Unit Award
Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation
Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm
Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class



U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Cipher Bureau, Military Intelligence Section established 10 June 1917 in Washington, D.C., to perform cryptanalysis and cryptography

Cipher Bureau redesignated 18 December 1917 as MI-8

MI-8 relocated August 1919 from Washington, D.C., to New York City, New York

Cryptographic functions of MI-8 transferred 29 October 1920 to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer

Code and Cipher Section, Office of the Chief Signal Officer established 1 January 1921 in Washington, D.C.

Cryptanalytic functions of MI-8 transferred 10 May 1929 to Code and Cipher Section, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, and MI-8 subsequently discontinued at New York City, New York

Code and Cipher Section, Office of the Chief Signal Officer redesignated 26 December 1929 as the Signal Intelligence Service

Signal Intelligence Service redesignated 22 June 1942 as the Signal Intelligence Division

Signal Intelligence Division relocated 8 July 1942 from Washington, D.C., to Arlington Hall Station, Virginia

Signal Intelligence Division redesignated 25 July 1942 as the Signal Security Service

Signal Security Service redesignated 1 July 1943 as the Signal Security Agency

Signal Security Agency discontinued 15 September 1945 at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia

Headquarters, Army Security Agency established 15 September 1945 at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia

Headquarters, Army Security Agency redesignated 1 January 1957 as Headquarters, U.S. Army Security Agency

Headquarters, U.S. Army Security Agency reorganized 14 April 1964 as a major field command



U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Corps of Intelligence Police established 13 August 1917 in Washington, D.C.

Office of Chief, Corps of Intelligence Police established 2 December 1940

Corps of Intelligence Police redesignated 1 January 1942 as the Counter Intelligence Corps

Office of Chief, Counter Intelligence Corps relocated 28 January 1943 from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore, Maryland

Office of Chief, Counter Intelligence Corps abolished 10 February 1944

Office of Chief, Counter Intelligence Corps reestablished 12 July 1945 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Office of Chief, Counter Intelligence Corps relocated 10 October 1945 from Fort George G. Meade to Holabird Signal Depot, Maryland

Counter Intelligence Corps redesignated 1 January 1961 as the Intelligence Corps, U.S. Army

U.S. Army Intelligence Corps Agency established 1 July 1962 at Fort Holabird, Maryland

U.S. Army Intelligence Corps Command organized 1 January 1965 at Fort Holabird, Maryland, as a major field command and U.S. Army Intelligence Corps Agency concurrently discontinued

U.S. Army Intelligence Corps Command redesignated 1 July 1965 as the U.S. Army Intelligence Command

Intelligence Corps, U.S. Army discontinued 1 March 1966 at Fort Holabird, Maryland

U.S. Army Intelligence Command relocated 1 July 1973 from Fort Holabird to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

U.S. Army Intelligence Command discontinued 30 June 1974 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

U.S. Army Intelligence Agency organized 1 July 1974 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
COMMANDERS

Commanders of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command with their inclusive dates are shown below. Commanders of INSCOM's predecessor organizations, the U.S. Army Security Agency and the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency, are shown on the following pages.

MG Harry E. Soyster	29 Aug 84 - Present
MG Albert N. Stubblebine III	7 May 81 - 29 Aug 84
BG John A. Smith (Acting)	17 Mar 81 - 7 May 81
MG William I. Rolya	1 Jan 77 - 17 Mar 81

U.S. Army Security Agency

U.S. Army Security Agency

MG William I. Rolya	1 Sep 75 - 31 Dec 76
MG George A. Godding	14 Mar 73 - 1 Sep 75
BG George L. McFadden, Jr.(Acting)	5 Feb 73 - 14 Mar 73
MG Charles Denholm	15 Sep 65 - 5 Feb 73
BG Dayton W. Eddy	8 Sep 65 - 14 Sep 65
MG William H. Craig	1 Jul 62 - 7 Sep 65
BG Orman G. Charles	1 Jun 62 - 30 Jun 62
MG William M. Breckinridge	1 Apr 60 - 31 May 62
MG Thomas S. Timberman	16 Jul 58 - 31 Mar 60
MG James H. Phillips	16 Aug 56 - 15 Jul 58
BG John C. Monohan	1 Aug 56 - 15 Aug 56
BG Samuel P. Collins	28 Jun 56 - 31 Jul 56
MG Harry Reichelderfer	15 Jan 53 - 27 Jun 56
COL John C. Arrowsmith	19 Dec 52 - 15 Jan 53
MG Robinson E. Duff	1 Aug 51 - 19 Dec 52
COL John C. Arrowsmith	20 Feb 51 - 1 Aug 51
BG William N. Gilmore	10 Aug 50 - 19 Feb 51
COL John C. Arrowsmith	1 Jun 50 - 9 Aug 50
BG Carter W. Clarke	10 Jan 49 - 31 May 50
COL Harold G. Hayes	1 Apr 46 - 9 Jan 49
BG Preston W. Corderman	15 Sep 45 - 1 Apr 46

Signal Security Agency

BG Preston W. Corderman	1 Jul 43 - 14 Sep 45
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Signal Security Service

COL Preston W. Corderman	1 Feb 43 - 30 Jun 43
COL Frank W. Bullock	25 Jul 42 - 31 Jan 43

Signal Intelligence Service/Division

COL Frank W. Bullock	2 May 42 - 24 Jul 42
LTC Rex W. Minckler	7 Jun 41 - 18 Apr 42
COL S. B. Atkin	25 Jul 39 - 2 May 41
MAJ W. O. Reeder	23 Apr 38 - 24 Jul 39
MAJ Haskell Allison	1 Aug 35 - 22 Apr 38
Mr. William F. Friedman	26 Dec 29 - 31 Jul 35

Code and Cipher Section, OCSigO

Mr. William F. Friedman	1 Jan 21 - 25 Dec 29
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MI-8

MAJ Herbert O. Yardley	10 Jun 17 - 10 May 29
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U.S. Army Intelligence Agency

U.S. Army Intelligence Agency

BG James E. Freeze	30 Aug 77 - 1 Oct 77
BG Edmund R. Thompson	1 Jul 75 - 29 Aug 77
COL William S. Wolf	1 Jul 74 - 30 Jun 75

U.S. Army Intelligence Command

COL N. Dean Schanche	1 Oct 72 - 30 Jun 74
COL James R. Waldie	19 Jun 72 - 30 Sep 72
BG Orlando C. Epp	1 Feb 71 - 19 Jun 72
BG Jack C. Matthews	28 Feb 70 - 31 Jan 71
MG William H. Blakefield	5 Jun 67 - 22 Feb 70
MG Elias C. Townsend *	24 Nov 65 - 4 Jun 67
MG Charles F. Leonard, Jr. *	1 Jan 65 - 21 Nov 65

U.S. Army Intelligence Corps Agency

MG Charles F. Leonard, Jr. *	1 Dec 64 - 31 Dec 64
MG Richard Collins *	1 Aug 63 - 30 Nov 64
MG Garrison B. Coverdale *	1 Jul 62 - 31 Jul 63

Chief, Intelligence Corps

MG Garrison B. Coverdale	3 Aug 61 - 30 Jun 62
MG Richard G. Prather	1 Jan 61 - 2 Aug 61

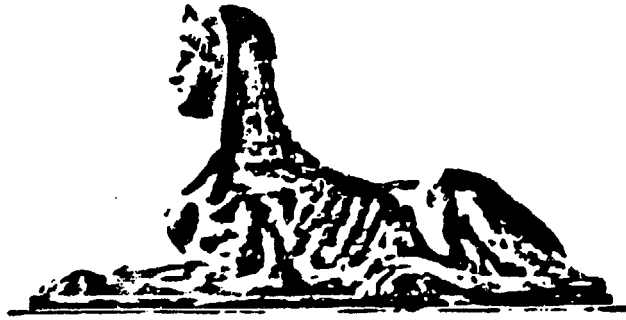
Chief, Counter Intelligence Corps

MG Richard G. Prather	28 Nov 56 - 31 Dec 60
MG Boniface Campbell	22 Oct 53 - 27 Nov 56
MG George B. Barth	21 Aug 53 - 21 Oct 53
MG Philip E. Gallagher	23 Aug 51 - 20 Aug 53
MG John K. Rice	9 Jun 49 - 22 Aug 51
BG Edwin A. Zundel	11 Jan 48 - 8 Jun 49
BG George V. Keyser	26 Apr 47 - 10 Jan 48
COL Meredith C. Noble	15 Jan 46 - 17 Apr 47
COL Harold R. Kibler	13 Jul 45 - 14 Jan 46
(Office of Chief Abolished)	
COL Harold R. Kibler	10 May 43 - 10 Feb 44
LTC Hugh D. Wise, Jr.	1 Jul 42 - 9 May 43
LTC H. G. Sheen	1 Jan 42 - 30 Jun 42

Chief, Corps of Intelligence Police

MAJ H. G. Sheen	7 Oct 41 - 31 Dec 41
CPT Donald B. MacDonald	6 Aug 41 - 6 Oct 41
MAJ Garland Williams	27 Jan 41 - 5 Aug 41

* served concurrently as Chief, Intelligence Corps until corps discontinued on 1 March 1966.



THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SPHINX

The sphinx, a composite creature with a lion's body and a human head, is often represented in ancient Middle Eastern art. The earliest example is the famed reclining sphinx in Giza, Egypt, dating from approximately 2,500 B.C. This colossal monument is believed to be a portrait statue of King Khafre. Throughout Egyptian history, the sphinx continued to symbolize the strength and protective power of Egypt's rulers.

Around 1600 B.C., the sphinx first appeared in Greek art and later became a part of Greek legend. According to Greek mythology, the sphinx was a winged, human-headed lion, an offspring of two giants. Living in the vicinity of the city of Thebes, she terrorized the people by demanding the answer to a riddle taught her by the Muses: What is it that has one voice and yet becomes four-footed, then two-footed, and finally three-footed? Upon receiving an incorrect answer, the sphinx proceeded to devour her helpless victims. Eventually, Oedipus gave the correct answer: "Man who crawls on all fours during infancy, walks on two feet when grown, and leans on a staff in old age." Confronted with the solution, the sphinx killed herself.

From ancient times to present, the sphinx has portrayed both wisdom and strength. Because of its association with these virtues, the War Department selected the sphinx in 1923 as the most appropriate symbol to represent the recently established Military Intelligence Officers' Reserve Corps (MIORC), an association of World War I veterans with experience and interest in intelligence. The MIORC's insignia consisted of an eared shield bearing a circle, 13 radial ribs connecting the border to the circle and a sphinx within the circle. The 13 converging strips symbolized the collecting of information by military intelligence which was represented by the sphinx, and conversely, the strips also symbolized the dissemination of

information after evaluation. Through the years, the sphinx remained the principal heraldic symbol of military intelligence, and in particular, counterintelligence. When the Military Intelligence Reserve Branch was established in 1952, the shielded sphinx was placed on the purple and gold branch flag, and the brass worn by the reserve officers featured the "resting cow" as the reclining sphinx was often called. In 1949, the Counter Intelligence Corps School, located at Fort Holabird, Maryland, had the sphinx on its crest as did its successor unit, the U.S. Army Intelligence School, in 1961. When the U.S. Army Intelligence Command (USAINTC) was organized as a major Army command from 1965 to 1974, the sphinx was on the command's shoulder patch.

However, the most striking example of the symbol's connection with intelligence was the five-foot sphinx statue constructed of pot iron and painted gold which stood for over 20 years in front of the headquarters of USAINTC and its predecessors and which since 1974 has been part of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS). The statue was first erected on a concrete pedestal in front of the CIC Center Headquarters at Fort Holabird in 1953. During a special ceremony on 5 August 1962, the statue was rededicated and a bronze plate was attached to its base by the National Counter Intelligence Corps Association with the inscription: "In memory of those men of the Corps who made the supreme sacrifice while securing the blessings of liberty for the United States of America." For students and visitors at Fort Holabird, the statue and the CIC became inseparably related. It was difficult to disassociate one from the other.

From time to time the pranksters had their day with the statue. The sphinx would turn from gold to pink overnight, and on occasion, could be seen decked out with a new brassiere.

In July 1973, Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence Command moved from Fort Holabird to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, and with it went the sphinx, which barely survived the ride through the Baltimore Harbor Tunnel. In October it was placed on its new pedestal in front of Nathan Hale Hall, but its stay was brief. When the U.S. Army Intelligence Command was discontinued on 30 June 1974, it was decided that the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, would be the permanent home of the sphinx. At Fort Huachuca, the sphinx stood in front of the Military Intelligence Museum until its closure in 1976. Today, it maintains a constant vigil in the courtyard of Riley Barracks, Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School.

But, like the sphinx of ancient Thebes, the MI sphinx has a riddle all its own. How and when did it come to be discarded in a salvage area at Fort George G. Meade; who did it; and why? Records indicate that in 1953, an officer and a civilian associated with the Counter Intelligence Corps retrieved the statue from the salvage area and had it refurbished and erected at Fort Holabird. There is a story that the statue once stood on an earthen mound in front of either the 19th or 525th Military Intelligence Battalion at Fort Meade during the post World War II period until being discarded, but official records fail to verify that these units existed for the time and place in question. Others subscribe to the story that the statue was one of two such sphinxes which stood for over 50 years at a well-known ranch in California, only to disappear in the early 1950's. Finally, most old-timers believe it was liberated from a brothel in Paris by enterprising CIC agents and brought back to the States at the end of World War II. The sphinx in its symbolic wisdom continues to keep its secrets.

TRAVIS TROPHY

The Travis Trophy was originated in 1945 by Sir Edward Travis, K.C.M.G., of London, England, as an award for athletic competition between the U.S. Army Security Agency and the Naval Communications Supplementary Activity. The main objective was to encourage participation by the greatest possible number of personnel, both civilian and military. Competition was held in various areas including baseball, tennis, bowling, chess, basketball, golf, table tennis, bridge, and softball. By 1948, athletic competition between the two activities and the presentation of the award had come to an end.

It was not until 1964 that the award became active once again. At this time, the Travis Trophy, on display at Arlington Hall Station, came to the attention of LTG Gordon A. Blake, USAF, Director, National Security Agency, during a visit. General Blake requested permission to reactivate the award and present it to the service cryptologic agency which has made the most significant contributions to the national cryptologic effort in the fields of operations, management, administration, or suggestions or by special acts or services during the calendar year.



DIRECTOR'S TROPHY

Beginning in 1979, Vice Admiral B.R. Inman, Director, National Security Agency/Central Security Service, established the Director's Trophy Award to recognize the most significant contribution by a tactical support element in the fields of operations, management, administration, or suggestions. The Travis Trophy continues to be awarded for the most outstanding performance by a unit at a permanent site while the Director's Trophy will serve as equal recognition of performance by a mobile or tactical unit.

Travis Trophy Army Winners and Nominees

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Unit</u>
1964	USASA NOMINEE: 53d USASA Special Operations Command
1965	313th ASA Battalion (Corps)
1966	USASA NOMINEE: USASA Training Center and School
1967	509th USASA Group
1968	USASA NOMINEE: USASA, Europe
1969	USASA NOMINEE: 330th ASA Company
1970	USASA Field Station, Udorn
1971	USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Vint Hill Farms
1972	USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Udorn
1973	USASA Field Station, Berlin
1974	USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Augsburg
1975	Consolidated Security Operations Center, San Antonio (USASA Field Station, San Antonio/6993d U.S. Air Force Security Squadron)
1976	USASA Field Station, Sobe
1977	470th MI Group
1978	USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station, Augsburg
1979	USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station, Sobe
1980	U.S. Army Field Station, Misawa
1981	U.S. Army Field Station, Berlin

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Unit</u>
1982	USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station, Berlin
1983	USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station, Augsburg
1984	USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station, Augsburg

Director's Trophy Army Winners and Nominees

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Unit</u>
1979	NOMINEE: 193d MI Company, Panama
1980	NOMINEE: 372d ASA Company, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii
1981	NOMINEE: 372 ASA Company, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii
1982	Task Force 138, U.S. Southern Command, Panama
1983	NOMINEE: 193d MI Company (CEWI), Panama
1984	224th MI Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)

INSCOM UNITS: THEIR HISTORY AND HERALDRY

The history of INSCOM units can be expressed in a number of ways. It is contained in historical narratives prepared from the records of each command element. It can also be found, in outline form, in the Lineage and Honors Certificates prepared for TOE units by the U.S. Army Center of Military History. Finally, elements of unit history are symbolically depicted in the heraldic items prepared for certain units by The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army. The following section is designed not only to teach each unit something about its heritage but also to familiarize members of the command with the scope of the Army's historical and heraldic programs and the way in which these programs can be used to foster unit esprit, pride, and cohesion.

The History of INSCOM Units

Because of space limitations and other considerations, this special monograph does not discuss all units in the command. It confines itself to the history of selected major subordinate elements, to include groups, battalions, and field stations. The unit histories contained herein do not purport to be either complete or definitive. They have been written from the data base immediately available to the INSCOM History Office. This was essentially limited to records held by the U.S. Army Cryptologic Records Center; selected files obtained from the National Archives, Washington, D.C.; unit data cards compiled by a division of The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army; and material in the possession of the U.S. Army Center of Military History and the INSCOM History Office itself. There are significant gaps in the documentation presently available. The History Office is now trying to fill these gaps through further research and will welcome any corrections to the record that can be offered by knowledgeable individuals in the field. Furthermore, the histories deliberately emphasize what happened to units before they joined the command, since historical information on the period from 1977 to the present should be readily available in units' organizational history files.

At this point, a short discussion on the principles of Army unit history is in order. From a technical point of view, Army unit history concerns itself with the activities of given designated units, and not with what happens to the personnel and assets which flow in and out of these units from time to time. Each unit is treated almost as a living organism and is tracked from its constitution and initial

activation through all of its subsequent redesignations, inactivations, and activations. Strictly speaking, the Army allots a history only to TOE units, which are held to have a continuous existence once they are placed on the rolls of the Army. TDA units by contrast, have no lineage and can earn no honors; they are organized to satisfy the requirements of the moment and are discontinued when no longer needed. However, because TDA organizations have played such an important role in the activities of INSCOM and of its predecessors, this document mentions their activities where appropriate and also provides background on various TDA units whose area missions were subsequently assumed by TOE units later assigned to the command. Nonetheless, it should be pointed out that the fact that a TOE unit inherited its mission, personnel, or other assets does not affect that unit's own official history.

Unit history can only be as good as its source materials. For this reason, AR 870-5, Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures, sets forth requirements for each unit to maintain an adequate organizational history file that will provide the unit with an institutional memory of its past. The file kept by each INSCOM unit should contain not only the original copies of the annual historical reports furnished the INSCOM History Office, but also all necessary backup material as stipulated in paragraph 7-1 of the AR. This includes such items as copies of major orders affecting the unit, a list of commanders, mission statements, inspection reports, the location of all unit elements, and other documentation (including audiovisual material and magnetic tapes) listed in greater detail in the AR. The file will remain in the possession of the unit until the unit is inactivated or becomes otherwise unable to maintain custody of its own records (i.e., is reduced to zero strength, ordered to deploy for combat operations, etc). When the file can no longer be retained for any of these reasons, it should be forwarded to the INSCOM Cryptologic Records Center (HQ INSCOM, IASA-AR). The unit commander may retrieve the file when the unit is again able to assume responsibility for its records by writing the INSCOM History Office (HQ INSCOM, IAOPS-HIST).

INSCOM Units and the Center of Military History

In addition to the support provided to INSCOM units by the INSCOM History Office, the U.S. Army Center of Military History provides a number of historical services to the Army. The center, the Department of the Army's agent in all historical matters, traces its origin back to the early 1920's, when the historical section was set up in the U.S. Army War

College to monitor organizational history and provide support to the Army heraldic program. All Army history programs were centralized under the control of the Office of the Chief of Military History, Army Special Staff, in 1947. The Center of Military History became a separate field operating element in 1972. In addition to its publication activity, the center supports a number of programs of special interest to INSCOM units.

Lineage and Honors Certificates

As previously indicated, the Army makes a sharp distinction between TOE and TDA units in its handling of unit history, since only TOE units are allowed to bear lineage and honors. The Center of Military History maintains close watch over TOE units. In consultation with The Adjutant General's Office, which cuts the necessary orders, the Center of Military History helps determine which TOE units will be the next to be activated or to be inactivated, using as a basis for its judgement such factors as the age and honors of each unit along with the unit's traditional mission and geographical assignment.

More importantly, the Center of Military History, as the Army's agent in historical matters, furnishes active TOE units with Lineage and Honors Certificates, which serve at once as the "Birth Certificates" of units and as their certificates of entitlement to campaign participation credits and decorations. All active INSCOM units down to 20-man detachments should maintain current Lineage and Honors Certificates. (Since detachments with an authorized military strength of less than 20 do not carry guidons and have no way of displaying their honors, they are not eligible to have certificates prepared for them.) Commanders are authorized to correspond directly with HQDA, DAMH-HSO on the matter. It should be pointed out that Lineage and Honors Certificates can only be issued to units after the center has received official confirmation that their activation has already been accomplished. The center will furnish statements of service to units in process of activation.

Special Designations

Under provisions of paragraph 8-4, AR 870-5, the U.S. Army Center of Military History will provide active TOE units not organic to other units with Special Designation Certificates. Under this program, each such unit is encouraged to apply for its own Special Designation Certificate, which may be either traditional or distinctive. (A traditional designation is a designation associated with the

unit for at least 30 years; a distinctive designation is one of more recent origin.) The designation should associate the organization with some person, place, thing, event, or functions important to the unit and should be selected to enhance unit morale. It should be significant and in good taste, and it should not be duplicative of the approved special designations of other units. Upon approval by the Center of Military History, the center will issue a certificate attesting to the selection and will enter the special designation upon the Lineage and Honors Certificate of the unit. As of this writing, the only INSCOM units to have secured an approved Special Designation Certificate are the 11th MI Company ("Wizards of War"), the 500th MI Group ("Pacific Vanguard"), Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 513th MI Group ("Vigilant Knights"), and the 902d MI Group ("The Deuce"). All of these are distinctive designations.

Nicknames

TDA units are not eligible to receive Special Designation Certificates from the Center of Military History. However, in the past, field stations that are now a part of INSCOM have made up their own "nicknames." Some of the units presently bearing nicknames or commemorative designations are Field Station Korea ("Zoeckler Station"), Field Station Okinawa ("Torii Station"), Field Station San Antonio ("Alamo Station"), and Field Station Sinop ("Diogenes Station").

Unit Days

The Center of Military History encourages all units to foster unit morale and cohesion by establishing Unit Days. Each Unit Day should represent the anniversary of a significant occasion in the life of a unit, such as its first activation or organization, its first deployment overseas, the first day it took part in a named campaign, or a date associated with a unit decoration. It would be inappropriate for a unit to select the day on which it was first constituted as a Unit Day, since constitution represents only a paper transaction. Active TOE units should register their Unit Days with the Center of Military History, which will issue each unit an appropriate certificate upon approval of its selection, as provided by paragraph 7-3, AR 870-5. TDA units are not eligible for a certificate, but should inform the INSCOM History Office as to the Unit Day they have selected.

Historical Memorial Awards

Each TOE unit is authorized to establish a historical memorial award in the name of a battle or campaign in which the unit distinguished itself, or in the name of an outstanding former member, and to present the award to a deserving individual in the command annually. The Center of Military History will issue the unit an appropriate certificate. Correspondence on historical memorial awards, as well as on Special Designations Certificates and Unit Days, should be addressed by unit commanders directly to HQDA, DAMH-HSO.

INSCOM and Its Heraldry

Heraldry is the art or science which deals with coats of arms and their origins. It serves as both an art form and a source of historical information. Although the origins of heraldry probably predate recorded history, heraldry as we know it today was initiated in Western Europe during the feudal period. As the use of armor increased, it became necessary to devise insignia to distinguish friend from foe on the battlefield, and to identify knights and noblemen to their followers. Individuals began to decorate their helmets with distinctive crests, to emblazon their shields with stylized designs, and to wear these designs upon the surcoats which covered their body armor. Gradually, this process fell under centralized control. Rules for the design of heraldry were codified, and heraldic entitlements were allotted by colleges of arms. England's College of Arms, with its officials picturesquely entitled "Kings-at-Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants," dates back to the days of Henry V; and was given an official charter by Richard III in 1483.

The practice of heraldry was brought to the New World with the first wave of European settlers. It is still actively carried on in the United States, although it no longer serves to distinguish individuals, but rather, specific organizations and their members. Many of its features continue to be derived from English and continental models. The designs of American heraldic items reflect the history, traditions, and accomplishments of the organizations to which they have been given.

Heraldic work for INSCOM units is performed by The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, which provides this service for the entire U.S. Government as well as for the U.S. Army. The institute, currently based at Cameron Station, Virginia, is responsible for the design of all official government seals and all military medals, insignias, flags, guidons, and coats of arms. The origins of the institute date back to 1919, when

an office was established within the War Department General Staff to coordinate and approve coats of arms and insignia for certain Army organizations. The Quartermaster General was given the responsibility of supervising specific military designs in 1924. This responsibility was expanded in 1957 to include the function of providing heraldic support to all government agencies. The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army was established in 1960, consolidating activities previously performed within the Office of the Quartermaster General with those of several formerly separate field elements. Since 1962, the institute has been a part of The Adjutant General's Office.

The designs of The Institute of Heraldry impact upon INSCOM and the military intelligence community at every level. Heraldic symbolism underlies the badge of the Military Intelligence Branch, INSCOM's shoulder sleeve insignia ("patch") and distinctive unit insignia (DUI), and the distinctive unit insignia and colors of the command's major TOE units.

The MI Insignia of Branch

The first U.S. Army intelligence organization to have an approved symbol was the Military Intelligence Officers Reserve Corps (MIORC). Established on 2 April 1921, the MIORC consisted of a reserve mobilization base of veteran trained intelligence officers who had served in World War I. The branch insignia allotted to the MIORC on 30 July 1923 consisted of an eared shield bearing a circle connected to the shield's border by 13 radial ribs. Within the circle on the shield was the profile of a crouched sphinx. The sphinx, a fabulous riddle-telling creature with the body of a lion and a woman's head, was chosen to represent both wisdom and strength. The sphinx has retained its association with Army intelligence up to this day.

New branch insignia were made necessary in 1952 when the Army Security and Military Intelligence Branches were made separate components in the Army Reserve. The Military Intelligence Branch badge retained the traditional sphinx design. The Army Security Branch badge introduced new symbols appropriate to the missions of the branch: a lightning bolt, signifying communications; and crossed keys, standing for secrecy, authority, and guardianship.

The present Military Intelligence Branch badge was introduced with the formation of the Army Intelligence and Security Branch in 1962. The sword reflects the offensive and defensive role of military intelligence, and the dangers the work entails; the sun is the emblem of the Greek god Helios, who

saw and heard all; and the rose partially covering the badge is a traditional symbol of secrecy (as in the phrase sub rosa).

Shoulder Sleeve Insignia and DUI's

Shoulder sleeve insignia are authorized for members of major Army commands (MACOM) under the provisions of paragraph 26-16, AR 670-1, Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia. All troops currently assigned to INSCOM wear the distinctive command patch, except those assigned to U.S. Army Field Station Berlin, who historically have worn the shoulder sleeve insignia of the Berlin Brigade. The torch on the INSCOM insignia stands for knowledge and vigilance; the lightning bolt for communications; and the key for security and control. The background colors are oriental blue and silver grey, the official colors of military intelligence, representing loyalty and determination.

The provisions of paragraph 26-21, AR 670-1 authorize members of MACOM's to wear distinctive unit insignia (DUI). DUI's, like shoulder sleeve insignia, are designed by The Institute of Heraldry, which makes use of input from the supported command or unit. The designs express in heraldic form elements of each unit's mission and history. The key and globe represented on INSCOM's DUI restate familiar themes of military intelligence heraldry: worldwide mission combined with secrecy. Personnel assigned to INSCOM's TOE groups and battalions; to U.S. Army Field Stations Augsburg, Berlin, Kunia, and Sinop; to the INSCOM CONUS MI Group; to the U.S. Army Russian Institute; and to the U.S. Army Special Security Group wear the DUI's authorized their own units. (Several of these units, however, have yet to receive issue of their DUI's.)

In general, TDA units are not authorized their own DUI's. However, within INSCOM alone, there are a number of exceptions. Sinop was the first field station authorized its own DUI; this came about because at one point personnel assigned to the station were not allowed to wear any INSCOM-related insignia. The Special Security Group received authorization while a field operating agency under OACSI. The Russian Institute is considered a service school and qualifies accordingly. Finally, on 28 October 1983, HQ INSCOM received from HQDA a one-time exception on the general restrictions against awarding DUI's to TDA units. Field Stations Kunia, Berlin, and Augsburg, along with the CONUS MI Group, were all authorized individual DUI's based

upon a number of factors to include their mission, size, and location. Point of contact for information on matters pertaining to insignia is HQ INSCOM, IAPER-M.

INSCOM's predecessor organizations made use of their own distinctive symbols. (Illustrations of these can be found in the prior chapter of this series entitled "INSCOM and the Army.") Members of the Army Security Agency wore a shoulder sleeve insignia consisting of a shield bearing the claw of an American eagle clutching a sheaf of lightning bolts, an obvious reference to the mission. The globe-shaped DUI also contained conventional mission-oriented imagery. The U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (USAINTA) shoulder sleeve patch had a globe superimposed upon a rose, representing the elements of worldwide mission and secrecy. The USAINTA DUI consisted of the crested helmet worn by Tallmadge's Troop of Continental Dragoons during the American Revolutionary War; it is associated with the cavalry's traditional intelligence roles of acting both as the Army's "eyes" and as its screen against hostile scouts. The U.S. Army Intelligence Command (USAINTC) patch, a sphinx atop a torch-like representation of half a sun, made use of familiar intelligence-connected symbols. The seven stars on the USAINTC DUI stood for the seven MI groups originally controlled by the command. (The first design suggested by The Institute of Heraldry for the command had contained a griffin, another mythological animal; USAINTC rejected it on the grounds that they did not want any more "animals" in their insignia.)

Other Symbols

Although The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army is the only authorized official designer of heraldic entitlements for INSCOM and the Army, the command and its units have from time to time created symbols of their own. INSCOM has an unofficial seal, which incorporates appropriate heraldic elements, but which remains unofficial because only U.S. Government departments are authorized to have their own seals. Below is an illustration of the INSCOM shield.



Army Regulations do not authorize all Army units to have their own DUI's. Since World War II on, many intelligence units have spontaneously created unit emblems of their own to promote morale, often in combat situations. Examples of two such symbols can be found below.



UNOFFICIAL UNIT SYMBOLS FROM TWO WARS

On the left is the symbol of the 114th Signal Radio Intelligence Company in World War II, designed by the Walt Disney studios. On the right is the symbol of the 509th Radio Research Group in Vietnam.

Flags, Colors, and Guidons

Under provisions of AR 840-10, Flags, Guidons, Streamers, Tabards, and Automobile and Aircraft Plates, Army commands and their subordinate units down to independent 20-man detachments are authorized flags, colors, or guidons as appropriate to the unit. The flags, colors, and guidons not only serve to identify the unit and promote esprit, but are the means by which the unit displays its campaign participation credits and decorations. Decorations are denoted by streamers; campaign participation credits are displayed by streamers attached to flags and colors and by silver bands on the poles of company and detachment guidons. Activating units may obtain flags, colors, guidons, and other accoutrements by writing directly to the U.S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia. Requests should be accompanied by an up-to-date unit statement of service, which can be obtained from the Center of Military History. The INSCOM POC on these matters is HQ INSCOM, IAPER-M.

As a MACOM, INSCOM is authorized its own flag, a dark blue banner bearing the INSCOM shoulder sleeve insignia. INSCOM numbered groups have flags of oriental blue and silver grey in a diagonal arrangement, with the numbers of the unit designations centered in Arabic numerals. The CONUS Military Intelligence Group is authorized a similar flag with appropriate lettering replacing the numbers. INSCOM field stations have flags of oriental blue; each flag contains the Military Intelligence Branch insignia centered in silver grey and dark blue above a scroll inscribed with the designation of the field station.

Battalions organized under a fixed TOE with their own organic lettered companies are entitled to bear unit colors, and are authorized their own coats of arms, each of which consists of a shield, a crest, and a motto. (DUI's of such fixed battalions normally consist of the shield and motto; however, the shield alone or the shield, crest, and motto can also be used.) The colors of INSCOM fixed battalions are oriental blue. The battalion color has an embroidered American eagle in the center with the unit motto in its beak, the unit shield on its breast, and the unit crest above. The unit designation is on a scroll below. Most INSCOM battalions, however, are flexible, made up of a varying number of attached subordinate elements. These units carry oriental blue flags with the battalion DUI centered above a scroll bearing the unit designation.

The separate numbered companies of INSCOM carry guidons of oriental blue with the branch insignia in silver grey above the unit's numerical designation. TOE detachments with an authorized military strength of at least 20 carry guidons with the letters "DET" below the branch insignia. TDA detachments and other units carry guidons displaying only the branch insignia.

Flags, guidons, and associated material are not only important to the active units which bear them, but they are historically valuable as well. INSCOM TOE units about to be inactivated should return this class of property to the New Cumberland Army Depot, as detailed in the provisions of paragraph 10-5, AR 840-10. Flags, colors, guidons, streamers and silver bands will be held there and reissued to the originating units when they once more go into an active status. In the meantime, these items may be made available for use in the INSCOM historical display program. TDA units which are being discontinued should forward their flags to the INSCOM History Office (HQ INSCOM, IAOPS-HIST) where they will become a part of the INSCOM collection of historical properties and will be used for display purposes.

66th Military Intelligence Group

The 66th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment was constituted in the Army of the United States on 21 June 1944 and activated on 1 July 1944 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. The unit was assigned to IX Corps and attached to the 66th Infantry Division. On 23 November 1944, the 66th CIC Detachment left Alabama for overseas deployment on the Brittania, arriving at Southampton, England, on 12 December. On 27 December, the unit left for France.

The 66th Infantry Division had the responsibility for containing the German strongholds at Lorient and St. Nazaire, France, while the Allies launched a new offensive into Germany. Refugees from these pockets needed thorough screening in addition to shelter and food. On one particularly busy day over 2,100 refugees from the St. Nazaire area were screened in Nantes by the 66th and 424th CIC Detachments.

After the German surrender of the strongholds in May 1945, the 66th CIC Detachment was almost constantly on the move, first into Germany and then back to France. The 66th CIC Detachment departed St. Victoret for the States on the USS Exchange on 30 October, arriving at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, where it was inactivated on 12 November. The 66th CIC Detachment received credit for participation in the Northern France campaign.

On 10 November 1949, the 66th CIC Detachment was activated at Stuttgart, Germany, and assigned to U.S. Army, Europe. The 66th CIC Detachment assumed the functions and personnel of the concurrently discontinued 7970th CIC Group.

The history of CIC operations in occupied Germany actually began before V-E Day when planners decided to establish a new occupation detachment with sufficient strength to absorb personnel from combat CIC detachments being inactivated. On 10 May, the large-scale paper transfer of CIC personnel took place, and concurrently, the 970th CIC Detachment was activated at Wiesbaden, Germany, to receive 300 officers and 1,100 agents. In July 1945, the 970th CIC Detachment moved its headquarters to Frankfurt, where after several shifts, the unit finally settled at the I.G. Farben Building.

By November 1945, the 970th CIC Detachment had grown to a peak strength of 1,572 officers and 1,158 enlisted men and had been subdivided into eight regions, each with a structure of its own including subregions and resident/day offices. For the first year, the primary mission centered upon deNazification

of occupied Germany, and by the end of 1945, more than 120,000 individuals had been apprehended. In an effort to streamline operations and to economize on personnel, the 970th CIC Detachment was inactivated on 20 June 1948 and its personnel transferred to the 7970th CIC Group organized concurrently. The 7970th CIC Group was a TD organization which was to be tailored to the specific needs of CIC in Europe. Between September 1948 and April 1949, the 7970th CIC Group was reorganized to reduce the number of administrative layers under each region and to increase the operational capacity of its headquarters. In September 1949, the 7970th CIC Group moved its headquarters from Frankfurt to Stuttgart. In the fall of 1949, a request was initiated to restore CIC in Germany to a TOE status, primarily to enable it to receive a personnel allotment on a more permanent basis directly from DA. As a result, on 10 November 1949, the 7970th CIC Detachment was discontinued and its personnel transferred to the 66th CIC Detachment activated concurrently at Stuttgart.

At the time of activation, the 66th CIC Detachment performed a counterintelligence mission in support of Commander in Chief, European Command and was divided into twelve regions: Stuttgart (I), Heidelberg (II), Frankfurt (III), Munich (IV), Regensburg (V), Nurnberg (VI), Bayreuth (VII), Berlin (VIII), Bremen (IX), Bad Wildungen (X), Wurzburg (XI), and Augsburg (XII). On 5 December 1951, the 66th CIC Detachment was allotted to the Regular Army, and on 20 December 1952, the detachment was redesignated as the 66th Counter Intelligence Corps Group.

By July 1953, the number of regions had been reduced to seven; a Detachment "A," responsible for U.S. forces based in France had been added at Orleans, France; and there were 56 subordinate offices throughout the United States and French zones of Germany, the U.S. sector of Berlin, the Bremen enclave, and the USAREUR Communications Zone in France.

Upon establishment of the field operations intelligence (FOI) mission within the Army, those positive intelligence functions which had accumulated within the 66th CIC Group were transferred along with accompanying personnel to the 513th MI Group and in turn to the newly activated 522d MI Battalion. By 15 May 1956, the 66th CIC Group had further reduced its number of regions to four and on 1 January 1958 redesignated them as lettered detachments: A, B, C, and D.

On 1 November 1959, a major mission change occurred. USAREUR divided the counterintelligence and field operations intelligence/area intelligence responsibilities on a geographical

basis between the 66th CIC Group and the 513th MI Group. The latter was allotted responsibility for covering northern Germany to include Berlin and the 66th CIC Group was assigned the mission of covering southern Germany (Bavaria, Baden-Wurtemberg, Rhineland-Phalz, and Saarland). As a result of its new mission, the 66th CIC Group was redesignated the 66th Military Intelligence Group on 1 January 1960 and as the 66th Intelligence Corps Group on 25 July 1961.

Due to the inherent coordination problems caused by the division of functions on a geographical basis between the 66th INTC Group and 513th MI Group, a second major reorganization soon followed. On 1 April 1962, the 513th MI Group continued with the field operations intelligence/area intelligence mission along with a limited CI mission. On the other hand, the 66th INTC Group was reorganized with the mission of CI support to the Seventh U.S. Army. The approved organization for the 66th INTC Group included a number of newly activated and numerically designated security, collection, and linguist companies. Upon the discontinuance of the Army Intelligence Corps, the 66th INTC Group was again redesignated the 66th Military Intelligence Group on 15 October 1966.

As a result of a major reorganization and consolidation of Army intelligence assets in Europe, the 66th MI Group was relocated from Stuttgart to Munich on 17 September 1968. The move was part of a plan to combine the assets and mission of the 513th MI Group with those of the 66th MI Group. The latter, as the more senior of the two organizations, was retained, and the 513th MI Group inactivated. This merger took place during the course of the following year. Upon the 513th MI Group's inactivation, the 66th MI Group moved into its present headquarters facility in Building 1, McGraw Kaserne, Munich, on 8 May 1969.

On 1 February 1977, the 66th MI Group was relieved from assignment to U.S. Army, Europe and Seventh Army and reassigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command as part of a worldwide reorganization of Army intelligence resources. To bring a variety of newly assigned intelligence and security units with their functions together under the 66th MI Group, the 66th Military Intelligence Group, Intelligence and Security (Provisional) was organized on 1 August 1977. The provisional group was formally discontinued on 25 August 1981. The completion of this merger of multidiscipline assets perhaps could best be symbolized by the 66th MI Group's participation in FTX CARAVAN WEST II in March 1980. Today, subordinate units of the 66th MI Group along with their elements are located at over 50 locations, earning it the distinction as being the

largest multidisciplined MI group within INSCOM and the Army and allowing its members to describe it as the "Biggest and Best."

Unit Day: 1 July. The 66th MI Group celebrates its original activation date of 1 July 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Lineage and Honors

66th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP

Organized 21 June 1944 in the City of the United States as 66th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

Activated 1 July 1944 at Camp Butler, Alabama

Reactivated 12 November 1945 at Camp Elmer, New Jersey

Activated 10 November 1949 in Germany

Activated 2 December 1951 as the Regular Army

Reorganized and redesignated 20 December 1952 as 66th Counter Intelligence Corps Group

Reorganized and redesignated 1 January 1960 as 66th Military Intelligence Group

Redesignated 23 July 1961 as the 66th Intelligence Corps Group

Redesignated 13 October 1964 as the 66th Military Intelligence Group

CAMPBELL PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
European Theater

REMARKS

None

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

[Signature]
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General



SYMBOLISM

The black and white symbolize enlightenment and knowledge both day and night around the world. The chequy represents the unit's tactical and strategic capabilities in counterintelligence. The sphinx is a traditional intelligence symbol and indicates observation, wisdom and discreet silence. The hexagon within a hexagon "6-6" further distinguishes the numerical designation of the 66th Military Intelligence Group.

470th Military Intelligence Group

On 12 July 1944, the 470th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment was constituted in the Army of the United States and activated at Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone, on 31 July 1944 with an authorized strength of 10 officers, five warrant officers, and 62 enlisted men. The detachment was assigned to the Caribbean Defense Command.

The counterintelligence mission assumed by the 470th CIC Detachment upon activation in 1944 dates to the 1920's. Because of the strategic importance of the canal to this country, the need for counterintelligence protection in the canal zone was recognized comparatively early. In July 1922, two enlisted members of the Corps of Intelligence Police (CIP) were sent to the canal zone at the request of the Panama Canal Department. They were apparently assigned to check on strangers in Panamanian villages and the traffic in explosives in Panama and to investigate persons suspected of subversive activities. Despite repeated efforts by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Panama Canal Department for enlargement of the CIP in its area, expansion was slow and only four agents were working out of headquarters at Quarry Heights as late as 1940.

War in Europe accelerated the expansion of the CIP in Panama. Mounting defense construction in Panama was largely responsible for the increased work load of CIP and the corresponding growth in size of the Panama detachment. More and more civilian contractors and employees had to be cleared for important military projects, and each new defense establishment multiplied the threat of Axis espionage and sabotage. By April 1942, 59 agents were assigned to the canal zone, and the detachment had been divided into two field offices, one located over the railroad station in Panama City and the other in the Post Office at Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone. As the unit expanded, additional field offices were added. An effort to centralize the expanding Counter Intelligence Corps assets in the canal zone culminated in the activation of the 470th CIC Detachment in July 1944.

Prior to World War II, counterintelligence operations in the Panama Canal Zone were restricted primarily to routine security measures. War changed that. One of the functions which war thrust upon the detachment was travel control of air and ship passengers which netted a wealth of positive intelligence throughout the war.

On 25 July 1949, the detachment moved to Fort Amador. A significant internal reorganization occurred within the 470th CIC Detachment on 27 September 1949. An additional 26 personnel were assigned for the purpose of providing support to the Commander in Chief, Caribbean Command. (The 470th CIC Detachment itself was assigned to CG, U.S. Army Caribbean (USAR-CARIB).) This element became known as Special Unit, 470th CIC Detachment and handled investigations exclusive of those on military reservations. On 23 November 1951, the 470th CIC Detachment was allotted to the Regular Army. In October 1952, a second reorganization took place by which the 470th CIC Detachment was placed under the operational control of Commander in Chief, Caribbean Command (although remaining assigned to the USARCARIB). This eliminated the need for the Special Unit, but at the same time, necessitated an internal provisional CIC unit to be under the operational control of the CG USAR-CARIB and to operate within military installations. Although a part of the 470th CIC Detachment, the provisional CIC unit acted as a separate organization. Later these distinctions were dropped to promote greater administrative efficiency.

On 1 January 1957, an augmentation unit, Research Unit 7431), was assigned to the 470th CIC Detachment; this unit was later redesignated as the Security Service Detachment on 1 April 1958 and as Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Group on 25 September 1964.

The 470th CIC Detachment was redesignated on 25 July 1961 as the 470th Intelligence Corps Detachment. On 6 June 1963, the U.S. Army Caribbean Defense Command was replaced by the U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command, and the 470th INTC Detachment was reassigned to the new command. By 14 September 1964, the unit was again redesignated as the 470th Intelligence Corps Group. On 13 November 1964, the following units were assigned to the 470th INTC Group: 471st INTC Detachment (Fort Brooke, Puerto Rico); 508th MI Detachment (Fort Amador); and 610th INTC Detachment (Fort Gulick). By 1973 the last of these units had been either inactivated or reassigned.

Because of the discontinuance of the Intelligence Corps in 1966, the unit was once more redesignated on 15 October 1966 as the 470th Military Intelligence Group. In 1974, the 470th MI Group was reassigned to the U.S. Forces Command and on 1 January 1977 to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

On 1 April 1977, the INSCOM Detachment, Southern Command at Fort Clayton, Panama Canal Zone, was assigned to the 470th MI Group and by 1 October 1977, the detachment had been re-

located to Fort Amador and its mission integrated into the 470th MI Group. This integration spelled the first significant attempt among INSCOM units to fulfill the parent organization's charter of providing multidiscipline support. (The INSCOM Detachment, Southern Command, was formally discontinued on 16 November 1978.) For its efforts, the 470th MI Group was named the 1977 recipient of the Travis Trophy, awarded annually to the outstanding service cryptologic unit.

The terms of the new canal treaties with Panama, implemented 1 October 1977, directed that all U.S. office space at Fort Amador would be transferred. The 470th MI Group completed its move from Fort Amador, Panama Canal Zone, to Fort Clayton, Panama, on 1 October 1979. On 1 September 1981, Detachment C, 470th was formed as an internal organization upon which a separate field station could emerge. On 20 January 1982, the detachment's personnel were relocated to Galeta Island, Republic of Panama. Here on 1 October 1982, the detachment was discontinued, and the U.S. Army Field Station Panama organized as a separate unit.

Unit Day: 15 October. The 470th MI Group celebrates 15 October 1966 as the day the group received its present and most meaningful designation.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Lineage and Honors

478th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP

Constituted 12 July 1944 in the Army of the United States as the 470th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment
Activated 31 July 1944 at Quarry Heights, Canal Zone
Allotted 22 November 1951 to the Regular Army
Redesignated 25 July 1961 as the 478th Intelligence Corps Detachment
Reorganized and redesignated 14 September 1964 as the 478th Intelligence Corps Group
Redesignated 15 October 1966 as the 478th Military Intelligence Group


CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

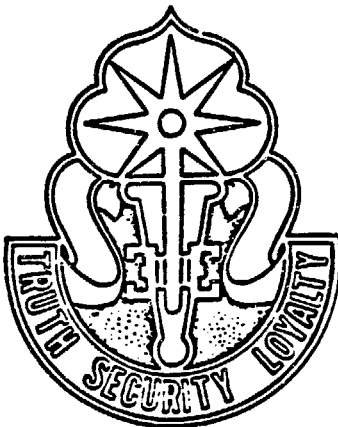
None

DECORATIONS

None

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:


JOSEPH A. [unclear]
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General



SYMBOLISM

Oriental blue and silver are the colors used for military intelligence. The key, a symbol used for authority, secrecy, and wardenship, refers to the basic mission of the organization. The double wards allude to two aspects of "intelligence" and "counterintelligence" and the seven rays of the bow to the "revealing light" and to the symbolic reference of the numeral seven to intelligence, security, and wisdom. The torch represents guidance and the flame an ever active state. The color blue is used for truth and the red for zeal and valor.

500th Military Intelligence Group

Headquarters, 500th Military Intelligence Service Group was constituted 30 June 1952 in the Regular Army; activated 1 September 1952 at Tokyo, Japan; and assigned to the Far East Command. The mission of the 500th MI Service Group was to provide translation service and intelligence support. The 500th MI Service Group assumed the mission and personnel of the concurrently discontinued Military Intelligence Support Group, Far East--successor to the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, which had existed since 1942 translating documents in support of U.S. forces in the Pacific. By the end of 1957, the 500th MI Service Group had gone through three redesignations. It had been redesignated on 28 March 1954 as Headquarters, 500th Military Intelligence Group; on 1 July 1955 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 500th Military Intelligence Group; and on 24 June 1957 as the 500th Military Intelligence Group. Less than a year later, on 25 March 1958, the 500th MI Group was inactivated.

On 25 March 1961, the 500th MI Group (Collection) was reactivated at Camp Drake, Japan, and assigned to the U.S. Army, Pacific. Effective upon activation, the unit was attached to U.S. Army, Japan for administration and logistics support and placed under the operational control of ACofS, G2, Headquarters, U.S. Army, Pacific. Upon activation, the 500th MI Group absorbed the mission and personnel of the U.S. Army Command Reconnaissance Activities, Pacific Command (USACRAPAC) (located at Camp Drake). USACRAPAC, a TDA organization, was redesignated as Augmentation, 500th MI Group.

USACRAPAC and its predecessor organizations--the Combined Command for Reconnaissance Activity, Korea (10 December 1951 to 20 September 1953) and the U.S. Army Combined Command for Reconnaissance Activities, Far East (USACRAFE) (20 September 1953 to 1 July 1957)--emerged as a result of the Korean War to perform field operations intelligence functions. On 1 July 1957, USACRAFE was redesignated USACRAPAC, and on 1 July 1958, USACRAPAC assumed the additional functions of preparing intelligence studies and performing translation service from the discontinued U.S. Army Intelligence Support Center at Camp Zama, Japan.

Besides the collection and intelligence support mission assumed from USACRAPAC, the 500th MI Group gained limited counterintelligence and photographic interpretation functions and the responsibility for the following assigned technical intelligence units: 84th Ordnance Detachment, 589th Quartermaster Detachment, 563d Transportation Detachment, 610th En-

gineer Detachment, and 61st Medical Detachment. Internally, the 500th MI Group was divided into lettered detachments stationed at various locations throughout the Pacific and Far East. On 25 July 1961, the 500th MI Group was redesignated as the 500th Intelligence Corps Group. In July 1964, the photo interpretation functions were transferred, and on 24 September 1964, the six technical intelligence detachments were inactivated.

Detachment I, 500th MI Group was one of the first Army intelligence elements to serve in Vietnam. From early 1962 through 1966, Detachment I supported the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam in a dual role of advising and assisting the South Vietnamese in intelligence collection and engaging in limited collection activities itself. Detachment I had 56 officers and enlisted men until its personnel and mission were ultimately absorbed into the 149th MI Group.

On 15 December 1965, the headquarters of the 500th MI Group relocated from Japan to Ford Island, Hawaii. The move to Hawaii was dictated by efforts to reduce expenditures affecting the international balance of payments. On 15 October 1966, the 500th Intelligence Corps Group was redesignated as the 500th Military Intelligence Group. The group later relocated on 1 October 1972 to Helemano Military Reservation. While stationed in Hawaii, the 500th MI Group was recognized for its contributions throughout the Pacific area during the Vietnam War; most notably by the Meritorious Unit Commendation (1968-1969) and Meritorious Unit Commendation (1972-1974).

The 500th MI Group was relieved from assignment to U.S. Army, Pacific and assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency on 1 November 1974. On 15 July 1976, unit headquarters was relocated from Hawaii to Camp Zama, Japan. (Camp Zama's history began in 1935 when the Japanese Diet laid plans for a military academy near the small town of Zama. In late 1937, the completed academy opened its doors to Japanese officer candidates, graduating over 12,000 before closing in 1945.)

On 1 January 1977, the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency along with the 500th MI Group was reassigned to the newly formed U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. On 1 October 1977, the group was made directly subordinate to HQ INSCOM, and the 500th MI Group assumed a greater multidiscipline role with the assignment of other INSCOM units beginning on 1 October 1979. In April 1978, the unit received the distinctive designation "Pacific Vanguard."

Unit Day: 1 September. The 500th MI Group celebrates its original activation of 1 September 1952.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Lineage and Honors

580th Military Intelligence Group
(PACIFIC VANGUARD)

Constituted 30 June 1952 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 580th Military Intelligence Service Group

Activated 1 September 1952 at Tokyo, Japan

Redesignated 20 March 1954 as Headquarters, 580th Military Intelligence Group

Redesignated 1 July 1955 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 580th Military Intelligence Group

Redesignated 24 June 1957 as the 580th Military Intelligence Group

Deactivated 29 March 1958 in Japan

Activated 25 March 1961 in Japan

Redesignated 25 July 1961 as the 580th Intelligence Corps Group

Redesignated 16 October 1966 as the 580th Military Intelligence Group

COMBAT PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None

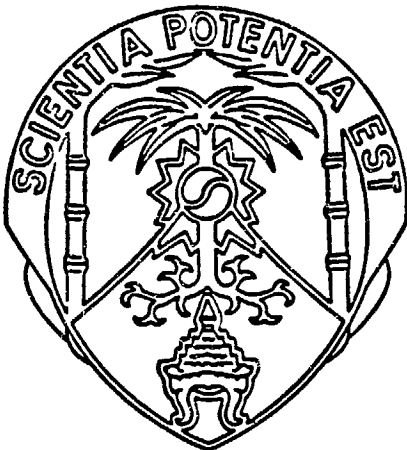
DECORATIONS

Repatriation Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered PACIFIC AREA 1960-1969

Repatriation Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered PACIFIC AREA 1972-1974

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

J. C. [Signature]
J. C. [Signature]
Brigadier General, USA
The Adjutant General



SYMBOLISM

The background is oriental blue--the color used by Army intelligence units. Service in Korea is indicated by the red and blue Taeguk of the Republic of Korea and service in Taiwan is indicated by the white sun which appears upon the Republic of China flag. The unit's long service in Japan is commemorated by the silhouette of Mount Fuji. The palm tree is for service in the Philippines. The bamboo trees allude to service in the Republic of Vietnam, the Siamese headdress to service in Thailand.

Headquarters & Headquarters Company,
501st Military Intelligence Group

Constituted on 13 October 1950 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 501st Communication Reconnaissance Group, the unit was activated on 20 October 1950 at Camp Pickett, Virginia, and assigned to the Army Security Agency (ASA). On 29 May 1951, the 501st Comm Recon Group transferred from Camp Pickett to Camp Stoneman, California, for staging to Pusan, Korea.

The 501st Comm Recon Group arrived at Pusan, Korea, on 25 June 1951. The unit spent the next four days in the Pusan assembly area tent city awaiting sea transportation to Inchon. The 501st Comm Recon Group arrived at Inchon Bay on 1 July 1951 and travelled by motor convoy to Seoul where a temporary headquarters was established in a two-story brick residential home located at Ka Hea Dong, Seoul. On 13 July 1951, the group headquarters moved into the war-damaged main building of the Kyanggi Middle School, Seoul. By 15 July 1951, the 501st Comm Recon Group had assumed administrative and operational control of all ASA units in Korea.

The 501st Comm Recon Group represented a first of its kind and a milestone in intelligence support to U.S. tactical troops. The Korean War presented ASA with an opportunity to test its newly formed doctrine in support of a field army. ASA activated the 501st Comm Recon Group to direct the operations of ASA support units in the Korean Theater, coordinating all ASA activities at each of the lower echelons.

By the end of hostilities in July 1953, the group had three battalions and five companies assigned. Actual strength of officers and enlisted men totaled more than 1,600. Besides the numerous citations awarded its subordinate units, Hq & Hq Company, 501st Comm Recon Group received the Meritorious Unit Commendation (1 July 1951 to 27 July 1953) and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation (15 July 1951 to 30 April 1953) and credit for participation in six campaigns.

On 1 July 1956, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 501st Comm Recon Group was redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 501st Army Security Agency Group. On 15 October 1957, the 501st ASA Group was inactivated and its personnel and mission transferred to the concurrently organized 508th USASA Group, a TDA organization, as part of a

worldwide reorganization occurring within the Army Security Agency to provide greater flexibility in support to tactical units.

On 1 January 1978, the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 501st ASA Group was redesignated the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 501st Military Intelligence Group and activated at Yongsan, Korea. The group took the place of the temporary 501st MI Group (Provisional), organized at Camp Coiner on 1 April 1977 as part of the major reorganization within Army intelligence which merged individual disciplines into one organization. Subordinate to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, the 501st MI Group exercises administrative control over INSCOM units in Korea and provides intelligence and security support to Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army throughout Korea. On 28 September 1984, the unit completed a move from Camp Coiner to Seoul, Korea.

Unit Day: 20 October. The 501st MI Group celebrates the day in commemoration of its original activation on 20 October 1950.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Lineage and Honors

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
501st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP

Constituted 23 October 1956 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 501st Communication Reconnaissance Group

Activated 29 October 1956 at Camp Pickett, Virginia

Reorganized and redesignated 2 July 1956 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 501st Army Security Agency Group

Inactivated 15 October 1957 at Pusan, Korea

Redesignated 1 January 1970 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 501st Military Intelligence Group and activated in Korea

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Korean War
ECV spring offensive
UN summer-fall offensive
Second Korean winter
Korea, summer-fall 1952
Third Korean winter
Korea, summer 1953

DEVELOPMENTS

Meritorious Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered COMUS

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered COMUS 1951-1953

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

J. C. Pennington
J. C. PENNINGTON
Brigadier General, USA
The Adjutant General



SYMBOLISM

Oriental blue and gray (silver) are the branch colors of military intelligence. The red dragon represents the Orient and the lineage of the 501st Military Intelligence Group. The lightning bolt signifies worldwide electrical communication and the key symbolizes security and control; crossed in saltire, they represent strength and symbolize Army security and intelligence united. The swords are adapted from the Military Intelligence Branch insignia. Their colors, white and black, signify day and night and the continuous mission of the 501st Military Intelligence Group.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company
513th Military Intelligence Group

On 22 October 1952, the 513th Military Intelligence Service Group was constituted in the Regular Army, and on 15 January 1953, was activated at Oberursel, Germany (Camp King). The 513th MI Svc Group was assigned to the U.S. Army, Europe and replaced a TD organization, the 7077th USAREUR Intelligence Center. In its administrative and intelligence support role, the 513th MI Svc Group managed an interrogation center for refugees, resettlers, and repatriates; collected documents; issued reports; and oversaw technical intelligence detachments. On 20 October 1953, the 513th MI Svc Group was redesignated the 513th Military Intelligence Group.

The mission of the 513th MI Group changed in early 1954 when it gained responsibility for field operations intelligence (FOI), a newly recognized discipline within the Army. To handle the mission, a part of which was transferred from the 66th CIC Group, the 522d MI Battalion was activated on 27 July 1954 and assigned to the 513th MI Group. Although the 513th MI Group exercised administrative control over the 522d MI Battalion, USAREUR held operational control. It was not until August 1958 upon the inactivation of the 522d MI Battalion that the 513th MI Group gained operational control over the FOI functions and personnel who were absorbed into the 513th MI Group's internal organization. Because of its specialized mission and need for flexibility, the 513th MI Group was organized into a variety of provisional organizations (battalions, companies, detachments) from 1957 on.

The 513th MI Group's mission again changed with the acquisition of counterintelligence functions on 1 November 1959 when USAREUR divided the counterintelligence and field operations intelligence/area intelligence functions between the 66th CIC Group and the 513th MI Group, the latter covering northern Germany to include Berlin. This division was short lived due to the inherent coordination problems.

On 25 July 1961, the 513th MI Group was redesignated as the 513th Intelligence Corps Group. On 1 April 1962, another realignment of intelligence units in Germany witnessed the 513th INTC Group taking over the mission of area intelligence for the entire geographical area of Germany. On 28 December 1963, the 513th INTC Group assumed the personnel and area intelligence mission of the 163d MI Battalion, which had

been in support of the Southern European Task Force. On 15 October 1966, the 513th INTC Group was again redesignated as the 513th Military Intelligence Group.

As a result of a major reorganization and consolidation of Army intelligence assets in Europe, the 513th MI Group was moved from Camp King, Oberursel, Germany, to McGraw Kaserne, Munich, Germany, in October 1968. During the previous month, the 66th MI Group had been relocated from Stuttgart, Germany, to Munich. It was determined that the 66th MI Group, the senior of the units, would remain, and that the 513th MI Group be inactivated. Over the following nine months, the personnel and mission of the 513th MI Group were merged with those of the 66th MI Group, culminating in the formal inactivation of the 513th MI Group on 25 June 1969.

Redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 513th Military Intelligence Group, the unit was reactivated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, on 2 October 1982, although a carrier unit had been activated as early as 2 April 1982 to receive the assignment of personnel and equipment. In its new role, the Hq & Hq Company, 513th MI Group, and its subordinate units are to furnish active Army units throughout CONUS with intelligence, security, and electronic warfare support and provide the intelligence units of the Army Reserve with training support. In March 1984, the unit received the distinctive designation "Vigilant Knights."

Unit Day: 15 October. The Hq & Hq Company, 513th MI Group celebrates 15 October 1966, the date it received its present and most meaningful designation.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Lineage and Honors

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
513th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP
(VIGILANT SENTINEL)

Constituted 22 October 1957 in the Regular Army as the 513th Military Intelligence Service Group

Activated 15 January 1958 in Germany

Reorganized and redesignated 20 October 1958 as the 513th Military Intelligence Group

Reorganized and redesignated 25 July 1961 as the 513th Intelligence Corps Group

Redesignated 15 October 1964 as the 513th Military Intelligence Group

Inactivated 25 June 1969 in Germany

Redesignated 2 October 1967 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 513th Military Intelligence Group, and activated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None

DECORATIONS

None

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

Donald J. Delander
D. J. DELANDER
Brigadier General, USA
The Adjutant General



SYMBOLISM

The Teutonic helmet with crown are allusions to Camp King in Oberursel, Germany, and its front facing position suggests alertness and vigilance. The laurel branches on either side are symbolic of honor and achievement. In the collar the colors black and white denote the two types of intelligence collection provided by the group and the repetition of the pattern indicates the overall coverage of Europe.

902d Military Intelligence Group

The 902d Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment was constituted in the Army of the United States on 14 October 1944 and activated on 23 November at Hollandia, New Guinea, in the Southwest Pacific. Records indicate that the unit was attached to Headquarters Troop, 112th Cavalry Regimental Combat Team. (The 112th Cav Reg Combat Team was a dismounted Texas National Guard unit.) Although the exact mission of the unit is unknown, CIC elements within the area were usually involved with some or all of the following functions: general security; document collection; and arrest and interrogation of enemy agents and collaborators.

The unit departed Hollandia and arrived at Luzon, Philippine Islands, on 10 June. As in New Guinea, the exact details of the 902d CIC Detachment's activities in the Philippines are not recorded, but it was still attached to the 112th Cavalry Regimental Combat Team. It was under the operational control of the 306th CIC Detachment, and administratively subordinate to the 441st CIC Detachment. It is known that much of the 306th CIC Detachment's attention during this period was devoted to dealing with the Philippine guerrillas, many of whom proved extremely helpful in combating the Japanese. On the basis of its assignment in the theater, the 902d CIC Detachment was awarded the New Guinea and Luzon Campaign participation credits and the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 October 1944 to 4 July 1945.

Disbanded on 22 July 1945, the 902d CIC Detachment was reconstituted on 13 November 1947, allotted to the Organized Reserves, and assigned to Fourth Army. On 28 November, the unit was formally activated at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Approximately one and a half years later, the unit was attached to the 2d Battalion, 379th Infantry at Fort Smith for administration and training. Throughout its existence as a Reserve unit, until its inactivation on 2 November 1949, the 902d CIC Detachment was allotted a strength of four officers and four warrant officers.

On 3 January 1952, the 902d CIC Detachment was withdrawn from the Organized Reserve Corps and allotted to the Regular Army. Five days later on 8 January, the unit was again activated; this time at Fort Holabird, Maryland. The activation of the the 902d CIC Detachment came as a result of two forces. First, the commandant of the CIC School perceived a need to create a unit which could professionally handle the the administrative responsibilities of providing support to

sensitive operations. Untrained support personnel at the school had attempted to perform the duties in the past. Secondly, developments in the field of counterintelligence operations had reached the point where it was impossible for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 to provide adequate counterintelligence coverage for the Army worldwide without the availability of a special organization to handle unusual cases under his direct control. In view of these conditions, it was considered desirable to combine such special operations at a centralized location, thus making it possible for one unit, the 902d CIC Detachment, to train individuals for special projects and maintain the necessary administrative control of these and other miscellaneous projects, many of which were transitory in nature. It was also considered desirable to absorb the activity of the 118th CIC Detachment, the investigative arm of the ACofS, G2 at the Pentagon, into the 902d CIC Detachment so that all CIC operations in direct support of DA would be centralized under a single administrative control.

In addition, the 902d CIC Detachment was to supplement counterintelligence support being given by already assigned CIC resources in the various Army areas in a manner that would not infringe upon the command responsibilities and authority of the Army commanders. The unit would be available upon request to the Army areas and overseas CIC detachments and would serve as an auxiliary to provide individuals technically and linguistically qualified for special one-time assignments. Finally, the 902d CIC Detachment provided cover support when needed by CIC detachments within the Army areas.

On 1 June 1955, the 902d CIC Detachment moved from Building 23, Fort Holabird, to Wing 2, Temporary A Building at 2d and T Streets SW., Washington, D.C. Effective 26 October 1955, the 902d CIC Detachment was assigned the administrative designation of Army Assistance Group, 8592d Administrative Area Unit (AAU). On 1 May 1956, it was designated Army Assistance Group (8592). None of these were considered to be official redesignations, however. Officially, the detachment became the 902d Counter Intelligence Corps Group effective 15 December 1957. In turn, the 902d CIC Group became the 902d Intelligence Corps Group on 25 July 1961. Finally, the unit was redesignated as the 902d Military Intelligence Group effective 15 October 1966.

As the mission of the 902d MI Group increased in scope, its requirement for space also increased. Temporary relief was effected on 21 March 1961 when the administrative assistant to the Secretary of Defense arranged for the immediate assignment of five rooms in Wing 6 of Tempo A. Over the next

few years, the 902d MI Group made repeated attempts to acquire additional space for security purposes but to no avail. Finally, by April 1968, the 902d MI Group relocated to Bailey's Crossroads, Falls Church, Virginia.

The group's traditional direct subordination to ACSI was changed in 1969 when General William C. Westmoreland, the Army Chief of Staff, initiated a policy to reduce the direct influence of Department of the Army staffs on operations. The prevailing view was that it was not the place of a DA staff to become directly involved operationally nor should the large administrative allotments necessary to be operational be maintained at that level. At the time, the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence exercised a great deal of direct operational influence through his many Class II Activities. Major General Joseph A. McChristian, then the ACSI supported Westmoreland's concept, and consequently, many ACSI Class II Activities were realigned under commands. On 31 December 1969, the group was reassigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence Command, which was located at Fort Holabird. However, because of the 902d MI Group's unique worldwide mission, the ACSI had to remain the decision making authority for many actions.

From World War II until October 1972 when the Defense Investigative Service (DIS) was formed, the emphasis of CONUS counterintelligence was on conducting background investigations. When DIS assumed the personnel security investigative mission, the Army's CONUS counterintelligence forces faced the task of reorienting to other functions. The U.S. Army Intelligence Command gradually refocused on security assistance and education and development of internal counterintelligence programs. Between 9 January 1973 (the discontinuance of the U.S. Army Field Activities Command) and 1 July 1974 (the organization of the U.S. Army Intelligence Collection Detachment), the 902d MI Group also performed residual field operations intelligence functions.

On 30 June 1974, the U.S. Army Intelligence Command was discontinued, and the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency organized on 1 July as a field operating agency of OACSI. The 902d was concurrently assigned to the newly established USAINTA and relocated from Falls Church, Virginia, to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. At the same time, the CI functions within CONUS were divided between the newly activated 525th MI Group at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, in the west and the 902d MI Group in the east. (The U.S. Army Operational Security Group at Fort George G. Meade also had a CI mission.) Practically speaking, the 902d MI Group was

relieved of its worldwide CI role and assumed an area coverage which had previously been performed by the recently inactivated 109th MI Group. In an attempt to provide more meaningful and realistic support to Army commanders, the 902d MI Group began programs which would provide an operations security (OPSEC) emphasis. This change from a single to a multidiscipline approach was widely acclaimed by DA, DOD, and the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS) Group, which was created in 1974 to examine the Army's intelligence organizations in order to improve support to Army commanders. On the basis of the final IOSS report in 1975, the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army established the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command on 1 January 1977 to conduct intelligence and counterintelligence operations in support of the Army at echelon above corps (EAC). The signal security, operations security support, and counterintelligence portions of the INSCOM support mission in CONUS, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and (as directed) overseas were delegated to a single counterintelligence/SIGSEC group--the 902d MI Group, which was reassigned to INSCOM on 1 January 1977.

Prior to the establishment of INSCOM, SIGSEC functions within CONUS were being performed by the U.S. Army Security Agency and its subordinate U.S. Army Security Activity, Vint Hill Farms, Virginia. In turn, the Signal Security Activity had three detachments: Region I (Vint Hill Farms Station), Region III (Fort Sam Houston), and Region IV (Presidio of San Francisco). To bring all these CI/SIGSEC assets together, the 902d MI Group (CI/OPSEC) (Provisional) was organized on 1 July 1977 along with three provisional battalions: the 91st MI Battalion (Fort George G. Meade), 92d MI Battalion (Fort Sam Houston), and 93d MI Battalion (Presidio of San Francisco). On 1 January 1978, the reorganization was complete, and the provisional units were discontinued. (At the same time, the 525th MI Group was also inactivated.) Concurrently, a number of subordinate units were constructed upon TDA's of the former CI and SIGSEC units and made subordinate to the 902d MI Group to include the following: CI/ SIGSEC Support Battalion, Fort Sam Houston; CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco; and CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

On 1 October 1984, a major reorganization occurred within the 902d MI Group. CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion, Fort Sam Houston was discontinued and its mission divided between the remaining two CI/SIGSEC battalions which were concurrently redesignated as the U.S. Army INSCOM Military Intelligence Battalion (Counterintelligence) West Coast and the U.S. Army INSCOM Military Intelligence Battalion (Counterintelligence) East Coast. At the same time, the U.S. Army INSCOM Security

Support Detachment, a subordinate element of the 902 MI Group, was redesignated the U.S. Army INSCOM Military Intelligence Battalion (Security). This unit had been in a provisional status since 7 April 1980. In addition to the battalions, the 902d MI Group continued to oversee a number of other smaller subordinate units.

In June 1983, the 902d MI Group received the distinctive designation "The Deuce."

Unit Day: 23 November. The 902d MI Group annually celebrates its original activation date of 23 November 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Lineage and Honors

9026 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP
(THE DRAGON)

Constituted 10 October 1944 in the Army of the United States as the 9026 Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment:

Activated 23 November 1944 at Hollandia, New Guinea

Disbanded 22 July 1945 on Luzon, Philippine Islands

Reconstituted 13 November 1947 in the Organized Reserves as the 9026 Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment and assigned to the Fourth Army

Activated 28 November 1947 at Fort Smith, Arkansas

Organized Reserves redesignated 25 March 1948 as the Organized Reserve Corps

Inactivated 2 November 1949 at Fort Smith, Arkansas

Withdrawn 3 January 1952 from the Organized Reserve Corps and allotted to the Regular Army

Activated 8 January 1952 at Fort Monmouth, Maryland

Redesignated 15 December 1951 as the 9026 Counter Intelligence Corps Group

Redesignated 25 July 1961 as the 9026 Intelligence Corps Group

Redesignated 15 October 1966 as the 9026 Military Intelligence Group

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
New Guinea
Luzon

DECORATIONS

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TC 4 JULY 1945

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Robert M. Joyce
ROBERT M. JOYCE
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General



SYMBOLISM

The sun rays allude to the awarded Philippine Presidential Unit Citation and to the unit's World War II service in New Guinea and Luzon. The knight, a chess piece shaped like a horse's head, symbolizes the group's ability to make strategic moves while checking any hostile infiltration and advancement. The color red is used to symbolize courage, zeal, and awareness and with the alternating gold squares refers to the unit's counterintelligence mission. Oriental blue is a color used by the military intelligence.

3d Military Intelligence Battalion

On 1 June 1966, the 146th Aviation Company was constituted in the Regular Army and activated at Saigon, Vietnam. The company was assigned to the U.S. Army Security Agency. The company's complement of aircraft consisted of six U-6's, seven U-8 "Seminoles," and one CV-2B "Caribou." The CV-2B platform, known as PATHFINDER, was largely an experimental system which was operational only from January 1966 to April 1967 and then was turned over to the U.S. Air Force. Facilities of the 146th Aviation Company at Tan Son Nhut Air Base in Saigon were divided into three areas: aircraft maintenance on the flight line; mission operations at the 509th Radio Research (RR) Group headquarters; and the 146th Aviation Company headquarters and billeting area at Davis Station.

The company took over a mission that was already in progress. Beginning with its first operational flight of a U-6 "Beaver" fixed-wing aircraft in March 1962, the 3d Radio Research Unit--the U.S. Army Security Agency's first unit to deploy to South Vietnam--had launched a new era of support by the agency. Eventually, the buildup of U.S. forces within country led to the discontinuance of the 3d RRU and the organization of the 509th RR Group in its place on 1 June 1966. The 224th Aviation Battalion was simultaneously activated under the 509th RR Group and took the place of the former 3d RRU Aviation Branch at Tan Son Nhut. Four aviation companies were activated on the same day and made subordinate to the battalion, each of the companies taking the place of the aviation detachments of the former 3d RRU. The 146th Aviation Company was substituted for the detachment at Tan Son Nhut.

The 146th Aviation Company was in support of the II Field Force Vietnam and flew its missions in the III Corps Tactical Zone. The company was quickly recognized for its contribution to the U.S. forces effort. For example, in November 1966, the 1st Infantry Division attributed a large measure of the success of Operation ATTLEBORO to the efforts of the 146th Aviation Company. At the time, ATTLEBORO was the largest ground operation in the Vietnam War.

During its years of active service in Vietnam, the 146th Aviation Company suffered no casualties. However, on 12 February 1969, one of the 146th Aviation Company's U-1A's carrying two aviators and two operators was downed by hostile fire near Tay Ninh, which lies close to the Vietnam/Cambodia border. After a brief fire fight, the crew

was captured. Although the crew was momentarily detained, the four were returned to U.S. Army control on 12 May. Of all the companies assigned to the 224th Aviation Battalion, the 146th Aviation Company was unique in the variety of aircraft flown by its members. Besides the initially assigned U-6's, U-8's, and CV-2B, the 146th Aviation Company also flew the U-1A "Otter"; the U-1A platforms known as CAFE GIRL/LAFFING OTTER were assigned to 146th from March 1967 to January 1971. In December 1968, the LAFFING EAGLE U-21 "Ute" arrived.

In January 1970, Hq & Hq Detachment, 224th Aviation Battalion was relocated along with the 146th Aviation Company from Ton Son Nhut Air Base in Saigon to Long Thanh North Army Airfield in Bien Hoa Province. By July 1970, the actual strength of the company had reached 21 officers, 25 warrant officers, and 149 enlisted men. Organizationally, the company had four flight platoons subordinated to the commander along with flight operations, mission operations, service/avionics, and supply sections.

In 1972, the drawdown of ASA's airborne assets in Vietnam began. The 224th ASA Battalion divided aircraft by type between the 138th and 146th Aviation Companies, assigning all U-8's to the 146th Aviation Company and U-21's to the 138th Aviation Company. (The 146th Aviation Company had already given up its U-6's in 1971.) This aided maintenance since the required navigational system support facilities were located near the respective type of aircraft. Under the new concept, the 146th Aviation Company had responsibility for both the II and IV Corps Tactical Zones (CTZ).

The increased enemy activity in the spring and summer of 1972, coupled with the drawdown of U.S. combat units, placed some units in a vulnerable position to enemy attacks, and necessitated the 146th Aviation Company's relocation from Long Thanh to Can Tho over a 48-hour period. Despite logistical problems surrounding the move, the mission assignments continued to be met on a timely basis.

After its arrival at Can Tho, the 146th Aviation Company limited its support to the IV CTZ. When cease-fire finally arrived at 0800 hours, 28 January 1973, the drawdown plans went into effect. On the 17th of February, the 146th Aviation Company was inactivated and its U-8's were turned in at Vung Tau. In a message dated 26 February 1973, the Commander in Chief, Pacific summed up the contribution of ASA's airborne effort: "As the 138th and 146th Aviation Companies departure from South Vietnam nears, I wish to express my appreciation for outstanding performance. Your operations were of major significance."

On 1 July 1974, the 146th Aviation Company was redesignated the 146th Army Security Agency Company (Aircraft) (GUARDRAIL IV) and again assigned to the U.S. Army Security Agency. The company was activated the same date at Pyong Taek, Korea (Camp Humphreys). The first GUARDRAIL IV aircraft arrived in October 1974, and by March 1975, was operational. On 6 November 1974, the main body of the 146th ASA Company relocated to Taegu Air Base, Taegu, Korea, some 170 miles to the southeast of Pyong Taek, although some elements remained at Camp Humphreys. On 1 January 1977, the company was assigned to the Army Security Agency's successor, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

On 15 October 1978, the 146th ASA Company was relocated to Zoeckler Station at Camp Humphreys. The move was necessitated by the major reorganization within the Army in which INSCOM, a multidiscipline command assumed responsibilities for the 704th MI Detachment (Aerial Surveillance), also based at Pyong Taek. On 16 May 1979, the 704th MI Detachment was formally inactivated, and its assets transferred to the 146th ASA Company. This represented the first time that all types of Army fixed-wing exploitation capabilities were consolidated within a company size unit.

Although the 146th ASA Company was not inactivated, the 146th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) (Provisional) was organized on 15 December 1979 to reflect the increased mission responsibilities of the company. The provisional battalion consisted of the Headquarters and Service Company, A Company, and B Company, and the companies were organized around their specific missions.

As during its previous deployment to Vietnam, the 146th ASA Company's contributions to the United States effort in Korea were widely acclaimed. The Army Aviation Association of America selected the 146th ASA Company as the Army Aviation Unit of the Year for 1979, and the Association of Old Crows awarded the 146th ASA Company with its 1980 Outstanding Unit Medal.

On 16 June 1982, the 146th ASA Company was redesignated as Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company of the newly activated 3d Military Intelligence Battalion. The 146th MI Battalion (Provisional) was discontinued concurrently.

Unit Day: None registered with the Center of Military History.

Company A,
3d Military Intelligence Battalion

The 704th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment was constituted on 25 September 1950 in the Regular Army and activated on 6 October 1950 at Pusan, Korea. The unit was created as part of a general restructuring of counterintelligence assets in Korea. At the outbreak of the Korean War, the 441st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, which furnished CIC coverage for Japan, hastily formed 17-man combat teams for the Eighth Army elements for immediate Korean service. One team known as the 441st CIC Detachment Port Team arrived in the Korean port city of Pusan on 6 July 1950. Upon arrival, the team was responsible for furnishing security coverage for the city.

It was quickly recognized that a larger size detachment was required at Pusan. On 6 October, the 441st CIC Detachment Port Team was discontinued, and the 704th CIC Detachment was activated in its place, assigned to the Eighth Army, and attached to the 2d Logistical Command. The detachment was authorized 16 officers, 14 warrant officers, and 42 enlisted men and was composed largely of men formerly with the 441st CIC Detachment in Japan. Headquarters was at Pusan with suboffices maintained in Masan and Koje-do; the area of responsibility included the southern tip of the Korean peninsula.

In the headquarters office at Pusan, the biggest job for agents was providing port and personnel security. Surveys of port facilities were run at regular intervals, and agents routinely patrolled troop congregation points and the docks. Liaison contacts with shipmasters proved a valuable source of strategic and tactical intelligence. Positive intelligence activities of the detachment ranged from covering holiday demonstrations to obtaining civilian opinions of interest at high military levels.

The 704th CIC Detachment had little to do with refugees, but left their screening and detection in large part to Korean National Police. The unit did establish informant nets within refugee camps to pick up order of battle information and to establish a source for identification of enemy agents, but actual handling of the refugees was left to Korean National Police. At least three operating rings were brought to the attention of CIC through informants, and in every case Korean police handled civilians involved, calling on CIC only for supervisory assistance and aid in interrogation.

The guerilla problem was another challenge. Even during the Japanese occupation, guerrilla bands had flourished in the Chiri-San area of South Central Korea. As the UN troops broke out from the Pusan perimeter and advanced north, North Korean troops cut off behind the lines took to the Chiri-San hills and joined the existing guerrillas, creating forces of over 30,000 men in the mountainous area to the rear of UN armies. The job of keeping tab on the disposition and activities of these groups fell upon the 704th CIC Detachment.

Finally, the 704th CIC Detachment played a significant role in Operation BIG SWITCH which took place from 29 July to 10 September 1953. During the 34-day period, the 704th CIC Detachment implemented the security measures at Inchon where over 3,000 repatriates moved through its area of responsibility. On 28 March 1955, the 704th CIC Detachment was inactivated. For its service during the Korean War, the detachment received two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations (19 September 1950 to 31 July 1952 and 11 July 1952 to 1 October 1953), the Meritorious Unit Commendation (11 July 1952 to 11 September 1953), and credit for participation in nine campaigns.

The 704th CIC Detachment was redesignated the 704th Intelligence Corps Detachment on 28 December 1961 and activated at Saigon, Vietnam, on 25 January 1962. The unit was assigned to the 500th Intelligence Corps Group and attached to the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG), Vietnam. The 704th INTC Detachment, the first Intelligence Corps type unit to be assigned in Vietnam, served as a small counterintelligence force of 46 men. It was also engaged in limited counterespionage, countersabotage, and countersubversion activities. On 31 March 1963, the detachment headquarters moved into a large compound located at #10 Hoang Hoa Tham, Gia Dinh Province. This nonmilitary, chateau-type compound located in a residential community on the outskirts of Saigon was of sufficient size to provide billets, offices, a mess, and a recreational area. On 7 March 1966, the 704th INTC Detachment was inactivated in-country. Its personnel and mission were absorbed into Company B, 519th MI Battalion. The 704th INTC Detachment received credit for participation in the Advisory and Defense campaigns.

On 1 November 1966, the 704th INTC Detachment was redesignated the 704th Military Intelligence Detachment and activated at Camp Zama, Japan, on 15 March 1967. With a strength of

eight officers, eight warrant officers, and 45 enlisted men, the unit was assigned to the U.S. Army, Pacific. Effective 15 June 1972, the unit was inactivated.

On 25 September 1976, the 704th MI Detachment was activated at Pyong Taek, Korea, and assigned to the Eighth Army. Upon activation, the 704th MI Detachment assumed a totally new mission of aerial surveillance. On 1 July 1977, the detachment was relieved from the Eighth U.S. Army and assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. The unit was formally inactivated at Pyong Taek on 16 May 1979 when its resources and personnel were transferred to the 146th ASA Company, consolidating all airborne assets under one organization. Effective 16 June 1982, the 704th MI Detachment was redesignated Company A, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion and activated at Pyong Taek.

Company B,
3d Military Intelligence Battalion

The 1002d Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment was constituted in the Army of the United States on 7 July 1945 and activated in Paris, France, on 25 July. The unit left Le Havre on board the Henry Gibbons on 6 October for assignment with the CIC Center, Holabird Signal Depot, Maryland. On 24 January 1946, the 1002d was disbanded.

The 1002d Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment was reconstituted in the Regular Army and redesignated the 442d Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment on 7 December 1950 after the outbreak of the Korean War. The detachment was assigned to the Far East Command upon activation on 20 December 1950 at Seoul, Korea. Upon activation, the unit took over control of the assets and mission of the 442d CIC Detachment (Provisional), which had been organized in Korea in August 1950. The actual strength at the time of activation was 11 officers, eight warrant officers, and 22 enlisted men. The mission of the 442d CIC Detachment included exercising operational control of the Far East Command Liaison Group; special operational requirements designated by ACoFS, G2 Far East Command; and intelligence and related controlled activities. On 1 August 1951, all personnel were placed on detached service with the Far East Command Liaison Detachment, Korea, 8240th Army Unit, a TDA organization. On 25 December 1951, the 442d CIC Detachment was formally inactivated at Taegu, Korea. For its service, the detachment received credit for the following campaigns: CCF Intervention, First UN Counteroffensive, CCF Spring Offensive, UN Summer-Fall Offensive, and Second Korean Winter.

On 26 March 1965, the 442d CIC Detachment was redesignated as the 542d Intelligence Corps Detachment and assigned to the Second U.S. Army. With an authorized strength of three officers, one warrant officer, and 10 enlisted men, the unit was activated on 7 April 1965 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland but was inactivated nine months later on 1 December.

The 542d Intelligence Corps Detachment was activated again on 19 December 1969 with an authorized strength of 10 officers, one warrant officer, and 31 enlisted men at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. On 29 December 1969, the 542d Intelligence Corps Detachment was redesignated the 542d Military Intelligence Detachment. The unit relocated on 1 September 1970 from Fort Bragg to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. On 1 July 1973, the unit was attached to Company D, 519th MI Battalion (Field Army) at Aberdeen Proving Grounds. At

the same time, the detachment was assigned to the newly created U.S. Army Forces Command. On 19 November 1973, the 542d MI Detachment was inactivated.

Effective 16 June 1982, the 542d MI Detachment was redesignated Company B, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion and assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command with an entirely new mission of aerial surveillance. On the same date, the unit was activated at Pyong Taek, Korea.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE
3d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

Constituted 1 June 1966 in the Regular Army as the 146th Aviation Company and activated in Vietnam

Inactivated 17 February 1973 in Vietnam

Converted and redesignated 1 July 1974 as the 146th Army Security Agency Company and activated in Korea

Reorganized and redesignated 16 June 1982 as Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion; concurrently, the 704th (see ANNEX 1) and 5-2d (see ANNEX 2) Military Intelligence Detachments redesignated as Companies A and B, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion, respectively, and activated in Korea

ANNEX 1

Constituted 25 September 1950 in the Regular Army as the 704th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

Activated 6 October 1950 in Korea

Inactivated 28 March 1955 in Korea

Redesignated 28 December 1961 as the 704th Intelligence Corps Detachment

Activated 25 January 1962 in Vietnam

Inactivated 7 March 1966 in Vietnam

Redesignated 1 November 1966 as the 704th Military Intelligence Detachment

Activated 15 March 1967 in Japan

Inactivated 15 June 1972 in Japan

Activated 25 September 1976 in Korea

Inactivated 16 May 1979 in Korea



SYMBOLISM

The colors blue and silver gray (white) are used to represent military intelligence and scarlet and gold to symbolize military strength and operational excellence. The griffin, traditionally a creature of vision, alertness, and intelligence, is shown as a chess piece adjacent to a chess board, suggesting the type of operation, requiring ingenuity and intellect, which the battalion is called upon to carry out. The squares on the chess board represent the many Vietnam engagements in which the battalion participated.

36 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

ANNEX 2

Constituted 7 July 1945 in the Army of the United States as the 1002d Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

Activated 25 July 1945 in France

Disbanded 24 January 1946 at McLabrie Signal Depot, Maryland

Reconstituted 7 December 1950 in the Regular Army as the 4-2d Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

Activated 20 December 1950 in Korea

Inactivated 25 December 1951 in Korea

Redesignated 26 March 1965 as the 542d Intelligence Corps Detachment

Activated 7 April 1965 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Inactivated 1 December 1965 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Activated 19 December 1969 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Redesignated 29 December 1969 as the 542d Military Intelligence Detachment

Inactivated 19 November 1973 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Vietnam

Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1965
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II
Cease-Fire

36 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

Company A additionally entitled to:

Korean War
UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

Vietnam
Adv.sory
Defense

Company B additionally entitled to:

Korean War
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter

DECORATIONS

1967 Meritorious Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1966-

1969 Meritorious Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967-

1972 Meritorious Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1971-

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1970-1971

Company A additionally entitled to:

Meritorious Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered KOREA

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1950-1952

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA 1952-1953

18th Military Intelligence Battalion

The 18th Military Intelligence Battalion was constituted in the Regular Army on 15 March 1968, activated on the same date in Germany and assigned to U.S. Army, Europe and Seventh Army. The battalion was formed as a result of a major reorganization of Army intelligence resources in Europe which witnessed the consolidation of the 513th MI Group's assets and mission with those of the 66th MI Group. The 66th MI Group, since it was the senior of the two, was retained, and the 513th MI Group was inactivated. The 18th MI Battalion existed only on paper until 6 September 1968 at which time it was further assigned to the 66th MI Group, which moved from Stuttgart to Munich, Germany, the same month.

Although the battalion's history begins with its activation on 15 March 1968, the mission it took over dates back to the end of World War II. It originally stemmed from the need to interrogate major war criminals prior to their trials in Nuremberg and to interrogate German prisoners of war returning from the USSR. After 1950, the collection efforts were focused upon the interrogation of defectors, ethnic German resettlers and refugees from Eastern Europe. On 15 January 1953, the 513th Military Intelligence Service Group was activated at Oberursel (Camp King), Germany, to replace the TD organization, the 7077th USAREUR Intelligence Center, which had previously performed the function. Under the 513th MI Group; the interview, translation of documents, and reports missions were carried out by technical intelligence detachments and the USAREUR Interrogation Center. In April 1961, the Collection and Dissemination Battalion (Provisional) was organized under the 513th MI Group to continue the functions formerly performed by the center.

As a result of the major reorganization of intelligence assets in Europe in 1968, the 513th MI Group (along with its Collection and Dissemination Battalion (Provisional)) was relocated from Oberursel to Munich on 22 October 1968 to effect consolidation of mission and personnel with the 66th MI Group. Immediately, the newly activated 18th MI Battalion assumed the provisional battalion's mission. The 18th MI Battalion was internally organized into two companies (Interrogation Company and Translation and Documents Company).

On 1 February 1977, the 18th MI Battalion were reassigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command as part of a major worldwide reorganization. The Translation and

Documents Company was discontinued on 3 April 1979, and its resources consolidated with the Interrogation Company, which was subsequently redesignated the Translation and Interrogation Company. On 23 July 1979, Headquarters and Headquarters Company (Provisional) was formed in place of the Translation and Interrogation Company. On 28 September 1979, the Headquarters and Headquarters Company dropped its provisional status, and the Translation and Interrogation Company was formally discontinued. On 23 March 1982, Hq & Hq Company was redesignated as Headquarters, Headquarters and Operations Company.

Unit Day: None registered with the Center of Military History.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Lineage and Honors

50th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

COMPLIANCE 15 APRIL 1967 IN THE REGULAR ARMY AND THE 50th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
 BATTALION ONE ON 15 APRIL 15, 1967

ORGANIZED BY THE ARMY

NAME

REGISTRATION

DATE

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Samuel G. Hixson
 SAMUEL G. HIXSON
 MAJ GEN
 THE ADJUTANT GENERAL



SYMBOLISM

The gold concentric rays represent light or knowledge gathered to a central point; they refer to the battalion's mission of collecting strategic information. The white and scarlet lion on the blue background is taken from the coat of arms of Hesse, Germany, where the unit was activated. The head only of the lion is used because the head is a symbol of intelligence and reason. The color of the background, oriental blue, also refers to military intelligence.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company,
201st Military Intelligence Battalion

On 2 October 1982, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 201st Military Intelligence Battalion was constituted in the Regular Army and activated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. On the same date, the battalion was assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. A carrier unit was active from 2 April to 1 October 1982 to receive personnel and equipment for the battalion.

Unit Day: None registered with the Center of Military History.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Lineage and Honors

**HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
201st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION**

Constituted 2 October 1962 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 201st Military Intelligence Battalion, and activated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None

DECORATIONS

None

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

[Signature]
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General



SYMBOLISM

Silver gray (silver) and oriental blue are the colors associated with military intelligence units. The helmet is adapted from the distinctive insignia of the unit's parent organization. The globe refers to the worldwide scope of the unit's mission and to the "all source" aspect suggested by the motto. The lightning flash and sword are symbolic of speed and accuracy of communications, and the laurel in base denotes achievements.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company,
202d Military Intelligence Battalion

On 2 October 1982, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 202d Military Intelligence Battalion was constituted in the Regular Army and activated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. On the same date, the 202d MI Battalion (Collection/Exploitation) was assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. A carrier unit was active from 2 April to 1 October 1982 to receive personnel and equipment for the battalion.

Unit Day: None registered with the Center of Military History.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Lineage and Honors

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
2026 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

Constituted 2 October 1962 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2026 Military Intelligence Battalion, and activated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None

DECORATIONS

None

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

Charles E. ...
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General



SYMBOLISM

Oriental blue and silver gray (silver) are the colors traditionally associated with military intelligence. The helmet is adapted from the device of the 513th Military Intelligence Group and refers to the unit's parentage and symbolizes counterintelligence activities. The flash denotes speed and electronic warfare. The torch signifies truth and alludes to interrogation. The dragon, a mythological guardian of treasures, symbolizes security and strength. Thus, the design elements of the device personify the unit's mission and capabilities.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company,
203d Military Intelligence Battalion

On 2 October 1982, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 203d Military Intelligence Battalion was constituted in the Regular Army and activated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Although officially activated at a ceremony held at Fort Monmouth in conjunction with the activation of the 513th MI Group, the battalion has from its beginning been permanently stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Also on 2 October, the 203d MI Battalion (Technical Intelligence) was assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. A carrier unit was active from 2 April to 1 October 1982 to receive personnel and equipment for the battalion.

Members of the 203d MI Battalion and its subordinate units participated in URGENT FURY, the deployment of U.S. forces to Grenada. A five-person team from the battalion and subordinate units deployed on 30 October 1983, followed by a 19-person team on 6 November. The 203d MI Battalion's major contribution centered on foreign materiel captured during URGENT FURY.

Unit Day: None registered with the Center of Military History.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Lineage and Honors

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
503d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

Constituted 2 October 1982 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 503d Military Intelligence Battalion, and activated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None

DECORATIONS

None

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

[Signature]
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General



SYMBOLISM

Oriental blue and silver gray (silver) are the colors traditionally associated with military intelligence units. The gridline sphere represents the unit's worldwide mission and the gear refers to the technical aspect of their responsibilities. The helmet has been adapted from the device of the 513th Military Intelligence Group alluding to the unit's parentage and symbolizing covert vigilance and preparedness. The laurel, a traditional symbol of achievement exemplifies the motto "Technicians for Victory."

Headquarters and Headquarters Company,
502d Army Security Agency Battalion

The 3118th Signal Service Battalion was constituted in the Army of the United States on 4 November 1943 and activated 15 November 1943 at Camp Crowder, Missouri. The 3118th Signal Service Battalion consisted of Hq & Hq Company and Companies A and B and was organized to perform communications support including serving as a communications center. On 22 January 1944, the battalion departed Camp Crowder for Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, and deployment overseas. On 28 January, the unit left on board the Rankitki, arriving in England on 15 February. While in England, the unit was stationed at St. Pancras, London. On 11 August 1944, the battalion was again deployed, this time to Normandy, France. As the war progressed, the unit moved to Joullouville (17 August 1944), Versailles (20 September 1944), Reims (20 December 1944), and finally Frankfurt, Germany (20 April 1945). On 13 April 1945, the 3118th Signal Service Battalion was reorganized and redesignated as the 3118th Signal Service Group with an authorized strength of 123 officers and 1,401 enlisted men.

For its participation in the war, the 3118th Signal Service Group received credit for the Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe campaigns and the Meritorious Unit Commendation for "superior performance of duty in the accomplishment of extremely difficult tasks...in France and Germany."

On 14 November 1945, the unit was again redesignated as the 3118th Signal Service Battalion. On 3 April 1946, Headquarters, 3118th Signal Service Battalion was redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 3118th Signal Service Battalion, and the remainder of the battalion was disbanded. Hq & Hq Detachment, 3118th Sig Svc Battalion had an authorized strength of 13 officers and 134 enlisted men. This element remained at Frankfurt, Germany, until it was inactivated on 20 June 1947.

On 25 April 1951, Hq & Hq Detachment, 3118th Signal Service Battalion was allotted to the Regular Army and redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Communication Reconnaissance Group. It was activated at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, on 15 May 1951. At the same time, the unit was given a new mission and assigned to Headquarters, Army Security Agency and attached to the ASA Training Center. The unit was authorized 12 officers and 70 enlisted men.

It was originally planned to have the 502d Comm Recon Group depart for Europe on 15 July 1952, but because the unit had completed training ahead of schedule, the date was advanced to 16 June 1952. The group arrived at Heilbronn, Germany, on 1 July 1952 and was assigned to HQ ASA, Europe and attached to the Seventh Army. Its mission was to coordinate ASA responsibilities in support of the Seventh Army. The 502d Comm Recon Group assumed command of two communication reconnaissance battalions and four communication reconnaissance companies. Besides the subordinate units, the 502d Comm Recon Group had operational detachments directly under its headquarters on various occasions. These were located at Rothwestern, Tulau, Bahrdorf, Sollingen, Lochow, and Schonigen. As of 30 June 1953, records indicated that the assigned manpower strength for the group and its units stood at 1,255.

Badernerhof Kaserne, the new home for the 502d Comm Recon Group and several of its assigned units, was formerly the home of a battalion of horse-drawn German artillery. Established in 1935, it was called Ludendorf Kaserne until the name was changed during the U.S. occupation. In World War II, all the buildings were partially destroyed and allowed to deteriorate. However, the troop billets and several other buildings were rehabilitated before the group arrived.

The most spectacular rehabilitation was reconstructing a ruined artillery stable into a chapel. Arrangements were made to use 502d Comm Recon Group personnel during their off-duty time for decoration of the interior and construction of such items as the altar. Contributions from the congregation were used to provide stained glass windows, vigil lamps, and other refinements. On 15 February 1953, the first service was held in the "Chapel of the Three Stones," so named because of the three stones collected from Catholic and Protestant churches and a Jewish synagogue destroyed in World War II and placed at the base of the altar.

The Hq & Hq Company, 502d Comm Recon Group was redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Army Security Agency Group on 1 July 1956. The Hq & Hq Company, 502d ASA Group was inactivated on 15 October 1957 due to the worldwide reorganization within the Army Security Agency which replaced TOE with TDA units, thus providing greater organizational flexibility. The 507th ASA Group became the replacing TDA unit.

Effective 3 May-1971, the Hq & Hq Company, 502d ASA Group was activated; this time at Augsburg, Germany. The personnel and equipment of the concurrently discontinued 507th ASA Group

and the USASA Security Company Augsburg went into forming the newly activated group. Assigned to HQ USASA, Europe, the 502d ASA Group again provided support to the Seventh U.S. Army. On 15 May 1972, with the discontinuance of HQ USASA, Europe, the 502d ASA Group was temporarily reassigned to USASA Field Station, Augsburg and further reassigned on 1 June 1973 to HQ USASA.

On 22 July 1972, the 502d ASA Group received a distinctive unit insignia authorized by The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army. At this time, a contest was held for selecting a unit motto. Specialist Five John T. Johnson of the 326th ASA Company won the contest with the motto "Silently We Defend." The CG, USASA presented the 502d ASA Group the Commanding General's Plaque for the most outstanding contribution to the Army Security Agency's mission during FY 1974.

During 1975, the 502d ASA Group underwent a massive reorganization. One battalion was activated; another was organized provisionally; and six new companies were activated. In October 1975, the group headquarters moved into the former offices of Field Station Augsburg at Flak Kaserne when the field station relocated to new facilities.

On the basis of the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study report in 1975, the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army directed the establishment of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command in support of the Army at echelon above corps and the transfer of all former ASA direct support units at corps and below to the commanders of corps and divisions. As a result, the 502d ASA Group was transferred to U.S. Army, Europe on 1 January 1977.

However, on 1 October 1980, the Hq & Hq Company, 502d ASA Group was reassigned from USAREUR to INSCOM, and on 1 October 1981, the group was redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion.

On 1 October 1982, several newly activated imagery interpretation detachments were assigned to the 502d ASA Battalion, expanding the unit's mission beyond electronic warfare.

The unit has had the unique experience of having three of its former commanding officers later attain the rank of general. These commanders were Major General George A. Godding, USA (Ret); Major General James E. Freeze, USA (Ret); and Brigadier General James A. Teal, Jr., USA (Ret).

Unit Day: None registered with the Center of Military History.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
502d ARMY SECURITY AGENCY BATTALION

Constituted 4 November 1943 in the Army of the United States as the 3118th Signal Service Battalion

Activated 15 November 1943 at Camp Crowder, Missouri

Reorganized and redesignated 13 April 1945 as the 3118th Signal Service Group

Reorganized and redesignated 14 November 1945 as the 3118th Signal Service Battalion

Headquarters reorganized and redesignated 3 April 1946 as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 3118th Signal Service Group (remainder of battalion disbanded)

Inactivated 20 June 1947 in Germany

Redesignated 25 April 1951 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Communication Reconnaissance Group, and allotted to the Regular Army

Activated 15 May 1951 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts

Redesignated 1 July 1956 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Army Security Agency Group

Inactivated 15 October 1957 in Germany

Activated 3 May 1971 in Germany

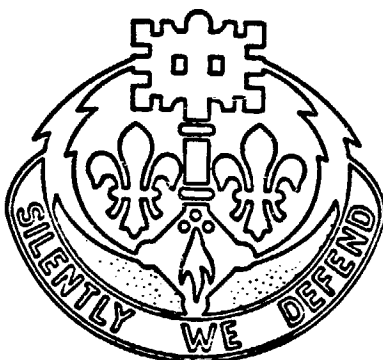
Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1981 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II
 Northern France
 Rhineland
 Central Europe

DECORATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered EUROPEAN THEATER



SYMBOLISM

Oriental blue and silver (gray) are the colors used for Army Security Agency units and a key is emblematic of authority and security. The double web and flashes represent the unit's concern for both overt and covert security communications. The flashes also denote celerity in operation procedures, as well as allude to the unit's Signal lineage. Initially designated the 3118th Signal Service Battalion, the unit participated in the Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe campaigns, WW II, represented by the fleurs-de-lis and ermine spot. The scarlet scroll denotes the Meritorious Unit Commendation Streamer awarded the unit for service in the European Theater.

524th Military Intelligence Battalion

The 524th Technical Intelligence Coordinator Detachment was constituted in the Regular Army on 25 September 1950 and activated at Fort Riley, Kansas, on 10 October 1950. The detachment had an authorized strength of four officers and eight enlisted men and was assigned to the Fifth Army. On 16 November 1950, the unit left Topeka, Kansas, on permanent change of station to Inchon, Korea, arriving on 2 December. The unit was inactivated on 1 December 1951. For its service during the Korean War, the unit received five campaign participation credits.

The 524th Technical Intelligence Coordinator Detachment was redesignated as the 524th Intelligence Corps Detachment on 22 June 1965. Assigned to the Third U.S. Army, the unit was activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, on 1 July 1965 with an authorized strength of seven officers, two warrant officers, and 13 enlisted men. The unit was activated for deployment to Vietnam and arrived in-country on 19 September 1965.

While in-country, the detachment performed a counterintelligence mission and was stationed at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Saigon. On 15 October 1966, the 524th INTC Detachment was redesignated as the 524th Military Intelligence Detachment, and on 26 November 1970, the unit was inactivated in Vietnam. For its service, the detachment received the Meritorious Unit Commendation (1 October 1966 to 31 May 1968) and 13 campaign participation credits.

On 16 June 1982, the 524th MI Detachment was redesignated as the 524th Military Intelligence Battalion, activated at Camp Coiner, Korea, and assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. On 28 September 1984, the battalion completed a move from Camp Coiner to Seoul, Korea.

Unit Day: 16 June. The date was selected to commemorate the redesignation and reactivation of the unit in Korea on 16 June 1982.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Lineage and Honors

520th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

Constituted 25 September 1950 in the Regular Army as the 520th
Technical Intelligence Coordinator Detachment
Activated 10 October 1950 at Fort Riley, Kansas
Inactivated 1 November 1951 at Korea
Redesignated 23 June 1960 as the 520th Intelligence Corps Detachment
Activated 1 July 1963 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Redesignated 15 October 1966 as the 520th Military Intelligence
Detachment
Inactivated 26 November 1970 in Vietnam
Redesignated 10 June 1982 as the 520th Military Intelligence
Battalion and activated at Korea

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Korean War
CCF Interdiction
First CCF counteroffensive
CCF Spring offensive
CC CMC-FAI offensive
Second Korean winter

Vietnam
Defense
Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
1st Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
1st 65/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall, 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII

520th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

REGIMENTAL

Regimental Unit Composition, Streamer embroidered VICTORY
1940-1945

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

[Signature]
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General



SYMBOLISM

Azure (oriental blue) and silver gray are the colors associated with military intelligence. The interlocking chevrons suggest the gathering of information from many sources processed through the unit and distributed throughout the Army, as represented by the border. The black pellets suggest the unit's ability to interpret various data and to form assessments of military situations. Eighteen refers to the number of campaigns in which the unit participated in Korea and Vietnam.

527th Military Intelligence Battalion

The 527th Interrogation Team was constituted in the Army of the United States and activated in Frankfurt, Germany, on 1 May 1946. The unit was assigned to U.S. Forces, European Theater and attached to the 1st Infantry Division. Approximately six months later on 31 October, the team was inactivated.

On 6 February 1948, the 527th Interrogation Team was redesignated as the 527th Headquarters Intelligence Detachment and was activated 21 February 1948 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Here, the unit was assigned to the Third Army and attached to Headquarters, V Corps. Redesignated as Headquarters, 527th Military Intelligence Platoon and allotted to the Regular Army on 23 May 1949, the unit carried an authorized strength of one officer and three enlisted men. On 4 August 1949, the 527th was redesignated as the 527th Military Intelligence Service Platoon.

On 18 April 1950, the unit departed Fort Bragg to participate in Exercise SWARMER at Camp Mackall, North Carolina. The platoon also took part in Exercise SOUTHERN PINE (August 1951) and Exercise FLASHBURN (April to May 1954).

On 1 December 1950, the 527th MI Service Platoon was made a part of the General Reserve and reorganized with an authorized strength of 13 officers and 34 enlisted men. The unit was relieved from attachment to Headquarters, V Corps and attached to Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps, and further attached to the 525th MI Service Group on 19 June 1951. The 527th MI Service Platoon was soon redesignated as the 527th Military Intelligence Service Company on 14 November 1951. On 24 February 1952, the 527th MI Service Company was attached to the 519th MI Service Battalion, and on 31 December 1953, the company was redesignated as the 527th Military Intelligence Company.

The 527th MI Company changed stations from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to Fort Hood, Texas, and was assigned to the Fourth Army on 15 May 1957. The inactivation of the 527th MI Company occurred on 25 January 1958 at Fort Hood.

The 527th MI Company was activated again on 1 June 1962 at Kaiserslautern, Germany, and assigned to U.S. Army, Europe and Seventh Army to provide counterintelligence support and further assigned to the 66th Intelligence Corps Group. The 527th MI Company was activated as part of a major reorganization of intelligence and security functions in Europe

on 1 April 1962 by which the 513th INTC Group received field operations intelligence/area intelligence functions and the 66th INTC Group assumed counterintelligence support to the Seventh Army.

On 1 July 1972, the 527th MI Company was redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion. On 1 February 1977, the 527th MI Battalion was reassigned from U.S. Army, Europe and Seventh Army to U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. On 1 October 1982, organic Companies A and B were activated. Despite its earlier activation, Company B did not begin to function until 2 May 1983.

Unit Day: None registered with the Center of Military History.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE

527th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

Constituted 1 May 1946 in the Army of the United States as the 527th Interrogation Team and activated in Germany

Inactivated 31 October 1946 in Germany

Redesignated 6 February 1948 as the 527th Headquarters Intelligence Detachment

Activated 21 February 1948 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Reorganized and redesignated 23 May 1949 as Headquarters, 527th Military Intelligence Platoon, and allotted to the Regular Army

Reorganized and redesignated 4 August 1949 as the 527th Military Intelligence Service Platoon

Reorganized and redesignated 14 November 1951 as the 527th Military Intelligence Service Company

Reorganized and redesignated 31 December 1953 as the 527th Military Intelligence Company

Inactivated 25 January 1958 at Fort Hood, Texas

Activated 1 June 1962 in Germany

Reorganized and redesignated 1 July 1972 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion

(Companies A and B constituted 1 October 1982 and activated in Germany)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

None

DECORATIONS

None



SYMBOLISM

The square and dot simulate an observation apparatus. The disc simulates a globe, while the divisions are symbolic of a network and sieve (screen). The arrowhead denotes partial readiness, and the rays symbolize all facets of sound, light, and vibratory systems. Together, the above represent the general functions of a military intelligence unit, i.e., the collection, processing, and dissemination of information. The swords refer to both defensive and offensive counterintelligence methods within the scope of the unit's operation. The white arrowhead's ferrula dividing the red area is suggested by the coat of arms of Kaiserslautern, Germany (i.e., "Gules, a pale argent..."), and symbolizes service there.

U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg

On 14 April 1970, the U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station, Augsburg was organized at Augsburg, Germany, and assigned to the U.S. Army Security Agency. However, the unit's mission dates back to the earliest presence of the Army Security Agency in Germany at the end of World War II. Through the years, ASA controlled a series of field stations in Germany to include Field Station 8608 (Scheyern); Field Station 8611 (Frankfurt); and 6th Field Station (Herzo Base) as well as tactical support units such as the 502d Communication Reconnaissance Group and the 507th USASA Group.

The field station at Augsburg had its origin in 1967 when the Army Security Agency studied ways of saving manpower and expenses and using new advances in technology. The resulting plan called for the consolidation of three USASA field stations located at Rothwesten, Herzogenaurach, and Bad Aibling into the Augsburg area. Besides the three field stations, Augsburg would ultimately replace many of the border site detachments located from upper Germany to northern Italy and take over various functions performed at HQ USASA, Europe.

Implementation of the plan began in July 1968 when HQ USASA formed cadre for the new field station as the USASA Provisional Command. On 14 April 1970, the provisional unit was discontinued and the USASA Field Station, Augsburg was officially organized with a strength of 68 authorized personnel and assigned to HQ USASA, Europe. As Field Station Augsburg's responsibilities and resources increased, a Troop Command was organized to consist of Companies A, B, C, D, and E, effective 1 December 1971. On 12 January 1972, actual operations began at Field Station Augsburg. On 1 February 1972, another major organizational change occurred when the Border Site Command, which had been active since October 1971, was formally organized. The Border Site Command was added to control and support the numerous personnel scattered at the 11 remaining border sites. By 30 June 1972, the transition period was over, and Augsburg was in full swing. The three consolidated field stations were phased out as well as one of the major remote sites, several minor ones, and HQ USASA, Europe. On 15 May 1972, the field station was reassigned from HQ USASA, Europe to HQ USASA (redesignated the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command on 1 January 1977). On 7 May 1974, Field Station Augsburg's northernmost border base was transferred from ASA jurisdiction.

In September 1974, after a year of planning, Field Station Augsburg began the single greatest reorganization in its existence, which resulted in creating a battalion structure. Formally completed on 28 April 1975, it established the Support Battalion (in place of the Troop Command); the Forward Operations Battalion (in place of the Border Command); 1st Operations Battalion (Company A redesignated); 2d Operations Battalion (Company B redesignated); and 3d Operations Battalion (Company C redesignated). Companies D and E were redesignated the Communications and Supply/Maintenance Companies respectively. On 1 October 1975, the command group at Field Station Augsburg relocated from Flak Kaserne to its new building at Gablingen.

In early 1976, the LAFIRE VITE Project, in preparation since the founding of the field station, became operational. This led to the discontinuance of the Forward Operations Battalion and transfer or discontinuance of its sites on 1 April 1976. At the same time, the 3d Operations Battalion assumed new responsibilities with its detachments "stretching the length of Germany."

On 1 May 1977, the field station was redesignated the U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg.

Unit Day: 12 January. Field Station Augsburg celebrates the initiation of operations on 12 January 1972.



SYMBOLISM

The colors teal blue and silver are associated with intelligence units. The key is taken from the INS-COM shoulder sleeve insignia and alludes to the field station's link in the command mission. The silver invected border with 48 indentations and the small disc at center refer to the type of antenna used by the unit as seen from above. The blue and white checky disc further suggests the unit's location in Bavaria. The lightning flashes refer to worldwide electronic communications both friendly and hostile.

U.S. Army Field Station Berlin

The U.S. Army Field Station Berlin traces its origins back to the organization of the 280th U.S. Army Security Agency Company on 15 October 1957 in Berlin, Germany. On the same date, the company was assigned to the U.S. Army Security Agency and further reassigned to HQ USASA, Europe. The 280th USASA Company was formed to consolidate all ASA assets in Berlin.

Prior to the organization of the 280th USASA Company, ASA had conducted operations at various sites in Berlin since 1951. In January 1951, Detachment F from Field Station (8606) relocated from Herzo Base, Germany, to Berlin in order to perform an operational mission and returned to Herzo Base in June 1952. In April 1952, Detachment E, also from Field Station (8606) but with a different mission, was next deployed to Berlin. Detachment E's presence took on an air of permanence in June 1952 when the status of personnel assigned were changed from TDY to duty station and operations were moved from a tent to a permanent building. In 1953, Detachment E was redesignated Detachment F, and on 1 July 1953, Detachment C from Field Station (8606) joined Detachment F.

On 26 March 1954, Detachment B, HQ ASA, Europe was also established in Berlin, and in September, Detachments F and C (8606) were attached to Detachment B (ASAEUR) for purposes of administration and logistics. Also in 1954, Detachment A, 302d Communication Reconnaissance Battalion was established in Berlin. To control all of these elements plus two small ASA teams (Team 6 and Team 620J1) which had joined the picture in 1955, Detachment B (ASAEUR) was reorganized as a provisional company.

In a separate development, the 9539th Technical Service Unit, which was organized in 1954 at Fort Myer, Virginia, and then relocated to Berlin, was reassigned from the Chief Signal Officer to CG, ASA on 1 November 1955 as part of a transfer of functions ordered by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. At the same time, the 9539th Technical Service Unit was redesignated as the 22d ASA Detachment, and on 1 January 1957, was redesignated as the 260th USASA Detachment. To bring all its Berlin resources into one structure, ASA discontinued Detachments B (ASAEUR), C (8606), F (8606), and A (302d Comm Recon Battalion). Detachment A's personnel were returned to the 302d Comm Recon Battalion and the other detachments' personnel were consoli-

dated within the 260th USASA Detachment. In turn, the 260th USASA Detachment was discontinued and replaced by the 280th USASA Company on 15 October 1957.

In 1957, the 280th USASA Company had an authorized strength of seven officers, two warrant officers, and 136 enlisted. The 280th USASA Company's administrative elements were located in the former offices of Detachment B and the 260th USASA Detachment at Andrew Barracks. (Andrew Barracks was the site of the Prussian Main Cadet Establishment founded in 1873 by order of Kaiser Wilhelm I. It served as the Prussian equivalent of West Point until its inactivation in 1920.)

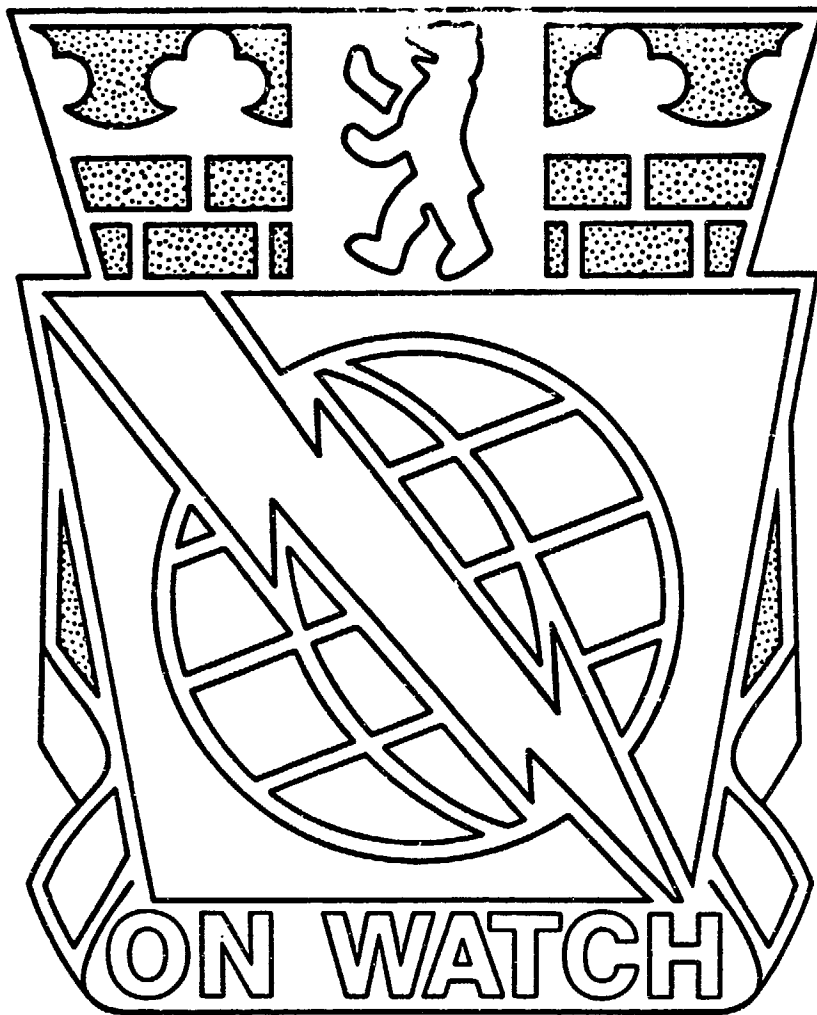
The 280th USASA Company was redesignated as the 78th USASA Special Operations Unit (SOU) on 15 June 1961. Over the years, the unit has utilized various operational sites throughout West Berlin, including Teufelsberg, commonly referred to as the "Rubble Pile." This hill was built from the rubble moved there during the post World War II reconstruction. The 78th SOU first located mobile equipment on the site in July 1961, and in November 1963, a semipermanent site was constructed, followed later by permanent facilities.

Effective 22 June 1966, the special operations unit was redesignated as the 54th USASA Special Operations Command. In March 1967, the command was internally organized into Hq & Service Company, Company A, and Company B. On 15 December 1967, the command was redesignated as the USASA Field Station Berlin. Under Project FILMAN, additional permanent facilities were constructed at Teufelsberg between April 1969 and September 1972.

From the time of its organization in 1957 as the 280th USASA Company, the field station remained assigned to HQ USASA, Europe until 15 May 1972 when HQ USASA, Europe was discontinued and the field station was assigned directly to HQ USASA (and its successor, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command after 1 January 1977). On 1 May 1977, the field station was redesignated as the U.S. Army Field Station Berlin.

U.S. Army Field Station Berlin holds the distinction of being the only Army unit to be selected twice (1973 and 1981) as the recipient of the Travis Trophy, awarded annually to the outstanding Service cryptologic unit.

Unit Day: 15 October. U.S. Army Field Station Berlin celebrates its original organization on 15 October 1957.



SYMBOLISM

The keystone suggests the unit's key position in the global intelligence network. The mural crown and the black bear are adapted from the Arms of the City of Berlin and allude to the unit's home area and further suggest the divided city's wall and the need for constant surveillance. The globe and the color teal blue suggest the unit's affiliation with INSCOM and are counterchanged in reference to the day/night mission of the unit and its motto. Orange and white are the colors associated with signal units and allude to the field station's history as a signal unit. The flash symbolizes the electronics functions of the unit.

U.S. Army Field Station Key West

The 6th U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station was organized on 14 February 1964 at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, and assigned to the U.S. Army Security Agency (and its successor, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command after 1 January 1977). The Army Security Agency's presence at Homestead dated back to October 1962 and the Cuban Missile Crisis, when the 326th ASA Company was deployed to the site from Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Over the months, the unit began to take on a more permanent status. Effective 14 February 1964, the company was inactivated and its personnel transferred to the field station which was organized concurrently.

The 6th ASA Field Station was dedicated as "Seminole Station" by Billy Osceola, Chief of the Seminoles who presented the official tribal resolution in a ceremony at Homestead on 10 August 1964. The name "Seminole Station" was chosen because it alluded to a group of warriors of indomitable spirit who, through vigilance and perseverance, protected their homeland and remained unconquered.

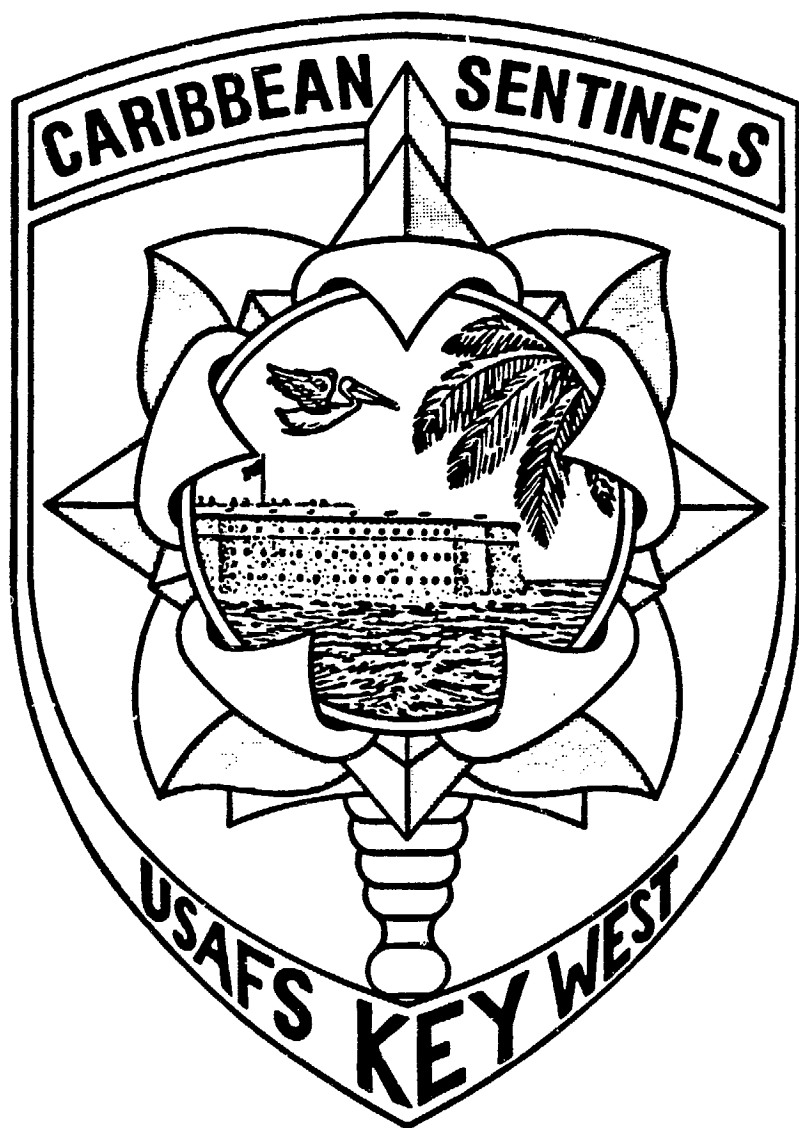
All of the 6th ASA Field Station's facilities continued to be located on Homestead Air Base until August 1967 when the station's activities were consolidated with similar Air Force and Navy operations in a newly constructed operations building on Card Sound Road, approximately 15 miles south of Homestead Air Base. The operations building was commonly referred to as "Site Alpha."

On 15 December 1967, the 6th ASA Field Station was redesignated as USASA Field Station, Homestead. In February 1969, the field station's command and administrative functions were returned to Homestead Air Base proper and co-located with similar functions of the Navy. This enabled a savings in personnel resources. As a result of this drawdown and the reversal of a decision to discontinue the USASA Field Station, Homestead entirely, the unit was reorganized and redesignated on 30 June 1974 as U.S. Army Security Agency Detachment Homestead to reflect its more limited mission.

On 1 May 1977, the unit was again redesignated, this time as U.S. Army Field Station Homestead, and on 15 July 1981, the field station was redesignated the U.S. Army Field Station Key West in anticipation of a pending move.

As part of an effort to consolidate assets among the Services, the field station was relocated in October 1981 to the Truman Annex, Key West; by 27 October, operations were underway. The operations and administrative building itself had once been used as a Navy fleet sonar school facility. Billeting is also on the Truman Annex.

Unit Day: 27 October. U.S. Army Field Station Key West commemorates 27 October 1981, the date it began operations at Truman Annex.



U.S. Army Field Station Korea

On 30 September 1971, the U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station, Korea was organized in Pyong Taek, Korea, and assigned to the U.S. Army Security Agency and further reassigned to HQ USASA, Pacific. The field station was the replacement for the USASA Group, Korea, which was concurrently discontinued to more effectively manage reduced resources. The field station took over a mission which had been performed by a succession of Army Security Agency units in Korea on a continuing basis since September 1950 when the first contingent of ASA personnel arrived to support U.S. tactical forces. These units included both the 501st Communication Reconnaissance Group and the 508th USASA Group (redesignated the USASA Group, Korea).

A number of units have been assigned to the field station over the years. These included the following: the 332d ASA Company (30 September 1971 to Present); the 329th ASA Company (1 November 1975 to 1 October 1976); and the 146th ASA Company (1 July 1974 to 15 December 1979). From 15 August 1974 to 1 August 1977, the USASA Security Detachment, Korea was attached to the field station.

The field station is located at Camp Humphreys, 60 miles south of Seoul and five miles southwest of the town of Pyong Taek. It was given the name "Zoeckler Station" on 1 April 1973 in honor of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Zoeckler, who was the first commanding officer from 30 September 1971 to 31 January 1972. Lieutenant Colonel Zoeckler stayed at his post and worked up to the limit of his endurance until he was medically evacuated to CONUS where he died on 22 April 1972.

On 30 June 1972, Field Station Korea was reassigned to HQ USASA (and to its successor, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, after 1 January 1977) upon the discontinuance of HQ USASA, Pacific. On 1 April 1977, Headquarters and Service Company was divided into Headquarters and Service Company and Operations Company. On 1 May 1977, the USASA Field Station, Korea was redesignated the U.S. Army Field Station Korea.

Unit Day: 30 September. U.S. Army Field Station Korea celebrates its organization day of 30 September 1971.



U.S. Army Field Station Kunia

The U.S. Army Field Station Kunia was organized on 1 October 1980 at Wheeler Air Base, Hawaii, and assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. INSCOM personnel fill for the field station began in April 1980 with the assignment of an advance party which included five administrative specialists. These administrative personnel were initially assigned to the U.S. Army INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific (Provisional), Fort Shafter, Hawaii, to accomplish the in-processing of arriving personnel for the field station, and until August 1980, all administrative in-processing was done at the ITIC-PAC offices.

Before 1980, the structure housing U.S. Army Field Station Kunia had served a multitude of purposes over the years. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed the facility housing the field station between 1943 and 1944 as an underground aircraft assembly plant, although it never was used for this purpose. At the end of World War II, the facility was placed in a reserve status and remained as such until 1953 when it was transferred from the Air Force to the Navy and utilized to store ammunition and torpedoes. In 1958, the structure was converted into a command center in support of the joint and service commands on Oahu. In 1977, the property and grounds were determined to be excess and fell into disuse until they were decided upon as the site for the field station.

Between September and December 1980, field station personnel turned the neglected facility surrounded by undergrowth into a well-landscaped and functional installation. This initial phase involved vast amounts of support from all branches of the military as well as civilian governmental agencies. Because of this spirit of cooperation, the field station was able to meet its 15 December 1980 operational activation date. Internally, the 1st Operations Battalion, consisting of Headquarters and Headquarters Company and two lettered companies, A and B, was organized provisionally on 16 May 1983. The new elements were formally organized on 1 July.

Although a relatively new organization itself, Field Station Kunia is linked to the past by its mission, which previously had carried been out by a number of Army elements. As early as 1935, a detachment of the 9th Signal Service Company was organized at Fort Shafter to perform Kunia's present functions. On 1 January 1939, this detachment was redesignated as the Hawaiian Detachment of the newly formed 2d Signal

Service Company (later redesignated as the 2d Signal Service Battalion). On 1 June 1944, the detachment was moved from Fort Shafter to the Helemano Military Reservation, Oahu, 25 miles from Honolulu. The detachment was discontinued on 15 May 1950, but its personnel and assets were taken over by the concurrently organized 8605th Field Station. On 1 January 1957, the 8605th Field Station was in turn redesignated as the 5th U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station. The 5th USASA Field Station was discontinued on 17 June 1958. This marked the end of Army field stations in Hawaii until the establishment of U.S. Army Field Station Kunia in 1980.

Unit Day: 1 October. U.S. Army Field Station Kunia celebrates its organization on 1 October 1980.

U.S. Army Field Station Misawa

On 1 October 1970, U.S. Army Security Agency Detachment, Misawa was organized at Misawa Air Base, Japan and assigned to HQ USASA, Pacific. Upon the discontinuance of HQ USASA, Pacific on 30 June 1972, the detachment was reassigned to HQ USASA (and its successor, HQ U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command after 1 January 1977). On 31 August 1972, the detachment was redesignated as USASA Field Station, Misawa. It was redesignated as U.S. Army Field Station Misawa on 1 May 1977.

Misawa Air Base is situated adjacent to Misawa City, approximately 400 miles north of Tokyo. It lies about one mile west of the Pacific Ocean, in the coastal region between the ocean and mountain ranges. The field station is the northernmost of all U.S. Army units in Japan.

(The Misawa Air Base was built by the Japanese prior to World War II with the idea of establishing a northern base from which long range bombers could be launched toward Alaska in the event of war with the United States. The plan failed to materialize, and the Japanese used the base to train Army and Navy pilots and to test new type aircraft. It was also used to train sabotage teams to destroy Allied aircraft during the latter days of the war. As U.S. forces closed in on Japan, carrier based "Hell Cats" raked Misawa's buildings and runways for several days prior to raids by B-29's, which practically demolished the base. Hardly an original building was left intact. In 1945, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers moved in and restored the base for use by the U.S. Air Force, which has continued to station units at Misawa Air Base and to serve as the base host.)

U.S. Army Field Station Misawa was the recipient of the 1980 Travis Trophy, presented annually to the most outstanding service cryptologic unit.

ASA operations in the home islands of Japan began in December 1945 with 126th Signal Service Company at Kyoto, which was replaced in 1951 by Field Station (8610) (April 1951 to May 1958). Other stations included Chitose (April 1951 to March 1971) and Hakata (October 1955 to June 1972). Field Station Misawa is the last in the line of Army field stations to be located on the main islands of Japan.

Unit Day. 1 October. U.S. Army Field Station Misawa celebrates its organization on 1 October 1970.



U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa

The organization which ultimately would become today's Field Station Okinawa was originally established on 14 July 1961 when the 51st U.S. Army Security Agency Special Operations Command was organized at Sobe, Okinawa, replacing the 3d U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station, which was discontinued two months later on 24 September. The 51st USASA SOC was assigned to the U.S. Army Security Agency and further assigned to HQ USASA, Pacific.

The 51st USASA SOC took over a mission which dates back as far as 1945 when the 1st Operating Platoon, 126th Signal Service Company entered Okinawa in April to support U.S. forces during the Ryukyus Campaign of World War II. On 5 July, the 125th Signal Service Company was also deployed to Okinawa for a two-month period until the Japanese surrender and the end of the war. The following is an excerpt from the 125th's diary:

"On the 17 of July all the equipment had been unloaded from the ship [the Navy LS "Jackpot"] and moved to the new site on the north side of Motobu Peninsula. Operations had already started on July 6 and continued through July and August while everyone pitched in to build what was probably the best company area we ever had overseas. Okinawa was found to be quite a scenic little place, but with wind, rain, mud, sun, and heat plentiful, and with the nightly enemy air raids and a few ground alerts to occupy our minds, the 'delight' of being in Okinawa soon wore off. After Japan's surrender, it really became a very quiet place."

From the end of the war on, the Army Security Agency had a continual presence on the island. The 1st Operating Platoon, 126th Signal Service Company remained on the island at Shimabuku until July 1948, when the unit (less personnel and equipment) was transferred to Kyoto, Japan. At the same time, the 111th Signal Service Company was transferred from Seoul, Korea, to Okinawa and in the process assumed the personnel and mission formerly assigned to the 1st Operating Platoon, 126th Signal Service Company. The 111th Signal Service Company (redesignated the 327th Communication Reconnaissance Company effective 25 October 1951) was ultimately transferred, less personnel and equipment, to Fushimi, Japan, on 1 September 1952. In the meantime, on 1

April 1951, Field Station (8603) was organized at Futema, Okinawa, and assigned to the 111th Signal Service Company. Field Station (8603) relocated to Sobe on 3 August 1953 and began operations at the new location on 16 November. On 1 January 1957, the field station was redesignated the 3d USASA Field Station. The field station's facilities were named Torii Station on 20 November 1958. Shortly thereafter, the unit adopted its slogan "Best in the Business" which was inspired by numerous accolades the station was receiving at the time. On 14 July 1961, the 51st USASA Special Operations Command was organized replacing the concurrently discontinued 3d USASA Field Station.

Over the years, the 51st USASA SOC exercised control over various ASA units including the following: USASA Security Company, Sobe (25 July 1961 to 30 September 1972); USASA Field Station Taiwan (25 July 1961 to 30 June 1972); and 400th ASA Special Operations Detachment (3 April 1969 to 1 July 1974). Internally, the 51st USASA SOC consisted of Hq & Service Company and the 3d USASA Operations Company. On 15 June 1965, these were discontinued and Companies A, B, and C organized. In addition to Field Station Sobe personnel, Torii Station was the home base for Navy and Marine Corps personnel and the tri-service Joint Sobe Processing Center (1961 to 1971).

On 15 December 1967, the 51st USASA SOC was redesignated as the U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station, Sobe. With the discontinuance of HQ USASA, Pacific, the field station was reassigned on 30 June 1972 to HQ USASA (and its successor, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, after 1 January 1977). In December 1973, the lettered companies were subordinated to a Troop Command. The Troop Command was redesignated the Operations Battalion in October 1974, and concurrently, the Support Battalion was organized.

Field Station Okinawa received the Travis Trophy in 1976 in recognition for its outstanding contributions. The Travis Trophy is awarded annually to the service cryptologic unit which excels in the field of operations, management, and administration.

On 1 May 1977, the unit was again redesignated, this time as U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa. On 22 January 1979, the Operations and Support Battalions along with their companies were discontinued and a new Troop Command organized to oversee the Headquarters and Operations Companies. On 1 August 1983, this organization was replaced when Operations Company was redesignated as Operations Battalion (Provisional) consisting of three companies (Headquarters and Operations,

Company A, and Company B). On 1 January 1984, the new organization was formalized.

Unit Day: 8 April. U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa commemorates the beginning of its mission on Okinawa in April 1945.



U.S. Army Field Station Panama

On 1 October 1982, U.S. Army Field Station Panama was organized at Galeta Island, Republic of Panama, and assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. Although the field station is relatively new, its mission dates back to the 1930's. A detachment of the Signal Service Company (Panama) was activated in July 1935 at Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone. The detachment was one of only two such units worldwide which possessed both trained personnel and adequate equipment necessary to actively perform an operational role in the mobilization phase prior to the United States entry into World War II. On 1 January 1939, the 22-man detachment was redesignated as the Panama Detachment, 2d Signal Service Company and placed under the newly constituted 2d Signal Service Company (the 2d Signal Service Battalion after April 1942), which was created to control fixed stations located worldwide. The Panama Detachment was active until 19 February 1943 when it was discontinued and its personnel transferred to other 2d Battalion units with higher priorities.

For over ten years, there was no Army unit performing the mission in the canal zone. However, in 1953, Headquarters, Army Security Agency, Caribbean (organized on 26 July 1949 at Fort Kobbe, Panama Canal Zone) was assigned a similar mission by its parent organization, the Army Security Agency. Over the years, the Caribbean unit underwent several redesignations and relocations. On 6 December 1961, HQ USASA, Caribbean relocated from Fort Kobbe to Fort Clayton. Effective 22 July 1963, the headquarters was redesignated HQ USASA, Southern Command (SOUTHCOM). For a brief period from 1966 to 1967, the unit had an element, Detachment B, located on Galeta Island.

As part of a worldwide trend within the Army Security Agency in the early 1970's, area headquarters were discontinued and smaller units directly subordinate to HQ USASA were substituted. On 31 March 1971, HQ USASA, Southern Command was discontinued and the USASA Detachment, Southern Command was organized in its place.

On 1 February 1977, the detachment was redesignated the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command Detachment, Southern Command, reflecting the redesignation of the U.S. Army Security Agency as the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, a multidiscipline intelligence organization. On the same day, the detachment was subordinated to the 470th Military Intelligence Group. By 1 October 1977, the detachment was relocated to Fort Amador and its mission integrated with

the 470th MI Group. This integration spelled the first significant attempt among INSCOM units to fulfill their parent organization's charter of providing multidiscipline support. The INSCOM Detachment, Southern Command was formally discontinued on 16 November 1978. While assigned to the 470th MI Group, the unit was largely responsible for the group being named the 1977 recipient of the Travis Trophy, awarded annually to the outstanding Service cryptologic unit.

The terms of the new canal treaties with Panama, implemented on 1 October 1977, directed that all U.S. office space at Fort Amador would be transferred. The 470th MI Group completed its move from Fort Amador to Fort Clayton, Panama, on 1 October 1979. On 1 September 1981, Detachment C, 470th MI Group was formed as an internal organization upon which a separate field station could be built. On 20 January 1982, the detachment's personnel were relocated to Galeta Island, Republic of Panama. Here on 1 October 1982, the detachment was discontinued, and U.S. Army Field Station Panama organized.

Unit Day: 1 October. U.S. Army Field Station Panama celebrates its organizational birth date of 1 October 1982.



U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio

The U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station, San Antonio was organized on 30 June 1974 at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, and assigned to the U.S. Army Security Agency (and its successor, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, after 1 January 1977). For years, the Army Security Agency and the Air Force Security Service operated separate processing centers for similar missions at Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia, and at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio. As a result of efforts underway within the Department of Defense to effect monetary savings, it was decided to consolidate the two efforts at Lackland Air Force Base by 1 July 1974.

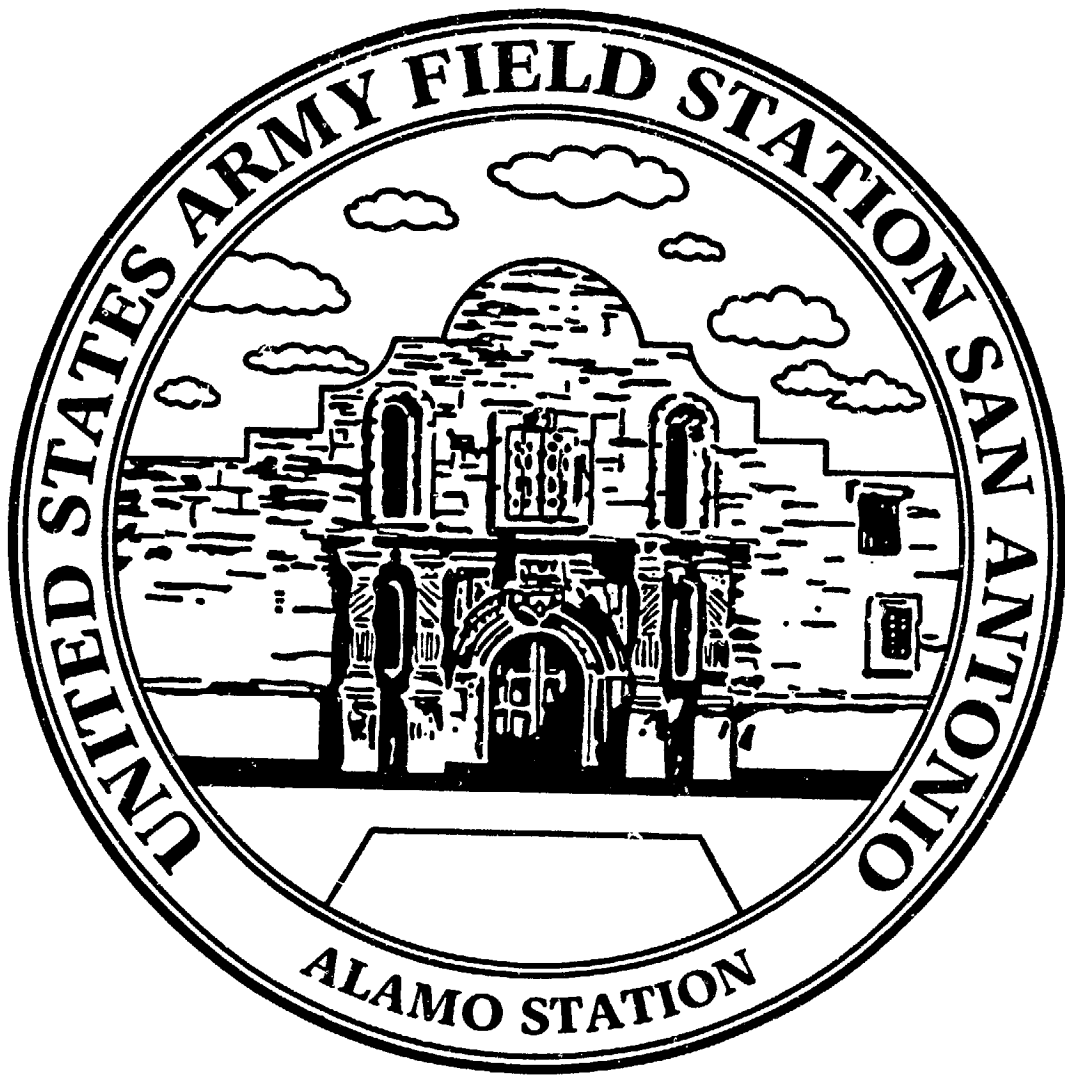
The headquarters and billets of the field station are located at Kelly Air Force Base. Originally, the unit consisted of Companies A and B. However, on 10 January 1983, Company A was discontinued, and on 15 July 1983, Company B was redesignated as Headquarters and Operations Company. The operations facilities of the Consolidated Security Operations Center (CSOC) are located approximately five miles away at Lackland Air Force Base Training Annex. The CSOC is jointly staffed by personnel from the field station and the 6993d Electronic Security Squadron.

On 15 August 1974, the field station was designated "Alamo Station" after the famous Alamo of San Antonio, Texas, where "Remember the Alamo" became a rallying battle cry for independence. (The name is used with permission of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.)

The Consolidated Security Operations Center was the recipient of the 1975 Travis Trophy, presented to the service cryptologic unit which made the most outstanding contribution during the year. The field station was also the recipient of the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, in recognition of the soldiers who worked with personnel of the 6993d Electronic Security Squadron from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1977.

On 1 May 1980, USASA Field Station, San Antonio was redesignated as U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio.

Unit Day. 30 June. U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio celebrates its organizational birth date of 30 June 1974.



U.S. Army Field Station Sinop

The 9488th Technical Service Unit, Signal Service Team was organized on 23 October 1950 at the Signal Corps Electronic Warfare Center, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. In the spring of 1951, the unit deployed to Turkey where it was subsequently divided into three elements: the headquarters and main body on a peninsula approximately two kilometers north of the city of Sinop, Turkey (the base was known as Site 6); a second element at Samsun, Turkey; and a third element, consisting of communications center personnel, at Ankara. Assigned to the Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army, the unit had in 1955 an authorized strength of four officers and 40 enlisted men. After 24 June 1955, the unit was known locally as the United States Logistics Group (TUSLOG) Detachment 4 as part of the U.S. military presence in Turkey.

Effective 1 November 1955, the 9488th TSU, along with 12 other Signal Corps units worldwide, was transferred to the Army Security Agency and further reassigned to HQ ASA, Europe. At the same time, the 9488th was redesignated as the 23d Army Security Agency Detachment, 7223d Administrative Unit. Almost immediately, plans were underway to redefine the unit's mission and provide new equipment. The name P-32 was assigned to this project, and the new mission was begun by May 1956.

Prior to ASA's assuming control, personnel at the Sinop site consisted of one officer and 15 enlisted men who resided in privately rented houses in town. On 1 December 1955, all personnel moved into the Sinop Palas Hotel, a three-story structure located in the center of the city. New troops arriving in Sinop in April 1956 were initially billeted in pup tents and shortly thereafter in eight squad tents which were erected at Site 6. Shipments of Jamesway shelters began arriving on 3 May 1956 and were erected in blocks of five each at the site. During the second half of 1956, a landing strip was completed at Sinop which permitted courier flights of an L-20.

In 1957, a visiting chaplain proposed to the assigned personnel that they undertake the construction of a chapel as an off-duty project--a suggestion which was quickly taken to heart. Through volunteer labor and monetary gifts, the chapel was sufficiently completed to hold services by Christmas 1958. Visitors to Sinop carried the story of the chapel abroad, and unexpectedly, contributions began to come in, especially from ASA units in Europe. Learning the need of a bell, the Governor of the Province of Sinop presented one

to the chapel as a gesture of Turkish-American friendship. A second larger bell, cast in Italy, was obtained from the Capuchin Fathers at Trabzon through Father Henry Meade.

On 1 January 1957, the 23d Army Security Agency Detachment was redesignated as the 276th U.S. Army Security Agency Company. In September 1959, the post was given the designation of "Diogenes Station," so named after the Greek philosopher who was born in Sinop approximately 400 B.C. With the expansion of its mission, personnel, and construction program, the unit's next milestone was the changing of its status from a company to a field station. The 276th USASA Company was redesignated as the 5th U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station on 15 September 1961 and reorganized to consist of a Garrison Company; U.S. Army Garrison, Diogenes Station; and the 5th USASA Operations Company. The 5th USASA Field Station was reassigned from HQ USASA, Europe to HQ USASA, Turkey (15th USASA Field Station) on 2 March 1962. The U.S. Army Garrison, Diogenes Station was short-lived, being discontinued on 26 March 1962; at the same time, Garrison Company was redesignated Headquarters and Service Company. On 15 June 1965, the 5th Operations Company was discontinued and Company A was organized in its place.

In 1966, the field station acreage was expanded with the construction of the BANKHEAD III facilities (name changed to HIPPODROME in 1969).

On 15 December 1967, the 5th USASA Field Station was redesignated as U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station, Sinop. Effective 1 January 1968, the station became the command headquarters for all ASA units in the Near and Middle East and itself reported directly to HQ USASA, Europe. This change in status resulted from the discontinuance of the 15th Field Station, whose personnel and resources located at Karamursel and Istanbul were subordinated to USASA Field Station, Sinop. These elements were designated Companies B and C, respectively.

While serving as the command headquarters for ASA in the region, the field station had several units within the Middle East assigned for various periods. These included U.S. Army Signal Research Unit Number 6 (1 January 1968 to 30 October 1969); U.S. Army Signal Research Unit Number 20 (15 June 1968 to 15 February 1970); U.S. Army Signal Research Unit Number 20A (15 June 1968 to 15 February 1970); and U.S. Army Signal Operations Unit Number 23 (1 January 1968 to 1 September 1969).

In July 1969, Company C, located at Istanbul, was relieved of its administrative responsibilities and discontinued. During 1970, Air Force personnel were relocated to Sinop, making the station "tri-Service" for the first time. Upon the discontinuance of HQ USASA, Europe on 15 October 1972, the field station was assigned to HQ USASA (and its successor, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, after 1 January 1977). The first enlisted woman was assigned in July 1973.

Company B was formally discontinued on 30 September 1976. On 1 May 1977, the field station was redesignated as U.S. Army Field Station Sinop. Headquarters and Service Company and A Company were reorganized on 1 June 1981 as Headquarters and Operations Company. On 11 April 1983, Headquarters and Operations Company was again divided into Headquarters and A Company, only to be once more consolidated on 16 January 1984 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company.

Unit Day: 9 October. U.S. Army Field Station Sinop celebrates 9 October 1981, the date the station left a caretaker status and returned to an active status.



SYMBOLISM

The lantern symbolizes the search for truth and reflects the unit's mission. The lightning flash refers to speed and electronic communications. The color red and the crescent and star allude to the unit's location in Turkey.

U.S. Army INSCOM CONUS
Military Intelligence Group

Effective 15 November 1954, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Army Security Agency Troop Command, 7200th AAU (Administrative Area Unit) was organized at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. The unit was assigned to the Army Security Agency and attached to the Second Army for logistical support. Its mission was to serve as a carrier unit for ASA personnel assigned for duty with the National Security Agency at Fort George G. Meade. The ASA Troop Command was specifically charged with supervising the administrative activities of its organic elements. The establishment of the ASA Troop Command was the result of a pending move of the National Security Agency from Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, to Fort George G. Meade in early 1955.

At the time of its organization, support personnel of the ASA Troop Command were physically located at Arlington Hall Station, but on 26 November 1954, they were relocated to Fort George G. Meade and billeted in World War II temporary type buildings. On 27 January 1955, personnel assigned to duty at NSA joined the headquarters support troops.

In late April 1955, the ASA Troop Command moved to a semi-permanent area on Chisholm Avenue. Although the buildings were constructed in World War II, they had been recently renovated, and extensive landscaping undertaken. By 30 June, the assigned strength consisted of 10 officers and 196 enlisted men. Organizationally, the unit consisted of a Headquarters Detachment and A Company. In late November 1957, the ASA Troop Command occupied new facilities consisting of a 500-man, permanent type structure with two wings joined by a consolidated mess to form a "U" type structure.

The USASA Troop Command was redesignated on 26 December 1957 as the U.S. Army Security Agency Support Element, NSA (Field) and reorganized to consist of Hq & Hq Detachment, A and B Companies, and WAC Company. (The first WAC personnel had reported for duty with the National Security Agency on 15 October 1957.) By mid-1958, there were over 60 WAC's assigned. On 14 April 1961, the WAC Company was reattached to the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort George G. Meade, for logistic support.

Through the years other ASA units with personnel assigned to NSA were attached to the USASA Support Element, NSA. These included GENS-1 (June 1959 to April 1962); Office of the Assistant to the Chief, USASA (April 1959 to July 1961); Communications and Electronic Security Division (April 1959 to

July 1961); and USASA Liaison Group, Fort Meade (July to August 1961).

In the 1960-61 time period, the USASA Support Element, NSA underwent a major reorganization. On 1 December 1960, A Company was redesignated as Operations Company and all USASA personnel serving at NSA were either assigned or attached to the company. B Company was redesignated as Headquarters Company. On 1 September 1961, the USASA Support Element, NSA was redesignated as the U.S. Army Security Agency, Fort Meade; however, this designation was shortlived, as two years later, on 8 November 1963, it was again redesignated, this time as the U.S. Army Security Agency Support Group. At the same time, it was reorganized to consist of Hq & Hq Company, A and B Companies, and Student Company. The assigned and attached strength on 30 June 1964 totaled nearly 1,000. In 1975, the Student Company became C Company.

On 1 January 1977, the U.S. Army Security Agency was redesignated as the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, and the group subsequently reassigned. Over the years, administrative, training, and logistical functions of the group remained basically the same. Upon its receiving a new mission, the USASA Support Group was redesignated on 1 November 1977 as the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command CONUS Military Intelligence Group. In April 1978, the group assumed support for a portion of the Peacetime Utilization Program. Concurrently, it was reorganized to include D and E Companies, the latter was solely dedicated to the support of the Peacetime Utilization Program. Personnel to fill E Company came from the 376th ASA Company, when the unit transferred from George G. Meade to Fort Hood, Texas, in April 1978. On 30 June 1979, D Company merged with C Company, and E Company was redesignated as D Company.

On 1 March 1980, the group was reorganized into two provisional battalions to provide a better span of control and better support to assigned personnel. On 31 March 1981, the provisional status was dropped, and the battalions formally organized. The 1st Battalion consisted of Headquarters and A and B Companies; the 2d Battalion of Headquarters and Operations Company and A Company. B Company of the 1st Battalion was discontinued on 1 December 1983.

Unit Day: 31 March. The U.S. Army INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group celebrates the formal establishment of its subordinate battalions and their companies on 31 March 1981.

U.S. Army Cryptologic Support Group

On 15 October 1972, the U.S. Army Security Agency Office, Europe was organized at Heidelberg, Germany, to perform a liaison mission, representing the Commander, U.S. Army Security Agency on designated command, administrative, and logistics matters pertaining to USASA units and activities located in Europe, the Mid-East, and other areas as directed. The unit was organized as a result of the concurrent discontinuance of HQ USASA, Europe. The office was assigned to the U.S. Army Security Agency, and after 1 January 1977, to ASA's successor, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

Over the years the office underwent a series of successive redesignations: USASA Support Element, USAREUR (2 October 1975); INSCOM Liaison Detachment, U.S. Army Europe (1 February 1977); and finally, the U.S. Army Cryptologic Support Group (1 October 1977). The group has remained located at Campbell Barracks in Heidelberg, Germany, headquarters of USAREUR and Seventh Army.

Unit Day: None provided to the INSCOM History Office.

U.S. Army Special Security Group

Although the U.S. Army Special Security Group traces its organizational origins as a separate TDA unit to the establishment of Detachment M, OACofS, G2 on 15 May 1950 in Washington, D.C., the group's mission dates to World War II. After the sudden attack on Pearl Harbor, Secretary of War Stimson recognized the need to exploit and protect the "MAGIC" intercept material being produced by the Signal Intelligence Service from the Japanese diplomatic code traffic. Secretary Stimson turned to Mr. Alfred McCormack, a prominent New York lawyer of the day, to investigate signal intelligence operations to ensure that they met the requirements of the war effort and that they were exploited to their maximum possibilities.

During the course of his investigation, Mr. McCormack came in contact with Colonel (later Brigadier General) Carter W. Clarke. The two presented their recommendations to the ACofS, G2, who agreed with the findings. Consequently, a section of the Far Eastern Branch of the Military Intelligence Service (MIS), the operating arm of ACofS, G2, was made the Special Service Branch (soon renamed the Special Branch) in May 1942. (During the early days of the war, the Far Eastern Branch had prepared the initial intelligence summaries derived from intercepted traffic.) Colonel Clarke was designated the Special Service Branch's chief, and Mr. McCormack was commissioned with the rank of colonel and became deputy chief. By the end of July, the branch had succeeded in assembling 20 officers, one enlisted man, and 18 civilians. Because of numerous personnel restrictions, the total rose to only 28 officers and 55 civilians by March 1943.

In April 1943, Colonel McCormack, accompanied by Colonel Telford Taylor of the Military Intelligence Service and Mr. William Friedman, the famed cryptologist of the Signal Security Agency, went to England and made a two-month survey of British signal intelligence operations. As a result, the Special Service Branch adopted many of operational principles established by the British for the handling of "ULTRA" material, the code name given for signal intelligence derived by breaking the German high level machine produced ciphers.

In the fall of 1943, approval was obtained to establish a system of MIS special security representatives to serve field commanders in the dissemination and interpretation of MAGIC/ULTRA. By the end of the year, special security officers had been attached to the three major U.S. commands in the Pacific.

By June 1944, the staff of Special Branch had attained a strength of 382. This made the branch larger than all the other intelligence production elements within MIS put together. Because there was a great duplication of effort and the remainder of MIS was producing intelligence reports without the benefit of signal intelligence material, it was decided in June that the Special Branch would be discontinued and its functions absorbed into a homogeneous MIS. The "special security" functions remained within MIS until May 1946, at which time the MIS was discontinued and its operating functions were merged with the Military Intelligence Division, which had formerly served as the staff arm of ACofS, G2.

On 15 May 1950, the "special security" responsibilities located worldwide were brought together for the first time in a separate TDA organization with the establishment of Detachment M, OACofS, G2 in Washington, D.C. Detachment M served as a field detachment under the ACofS, G2. For its personnel's contributions during the Korean War, elements of the detachment received the Meritorious Unit Commendation (30 July 1950 to 27 July 1953) and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

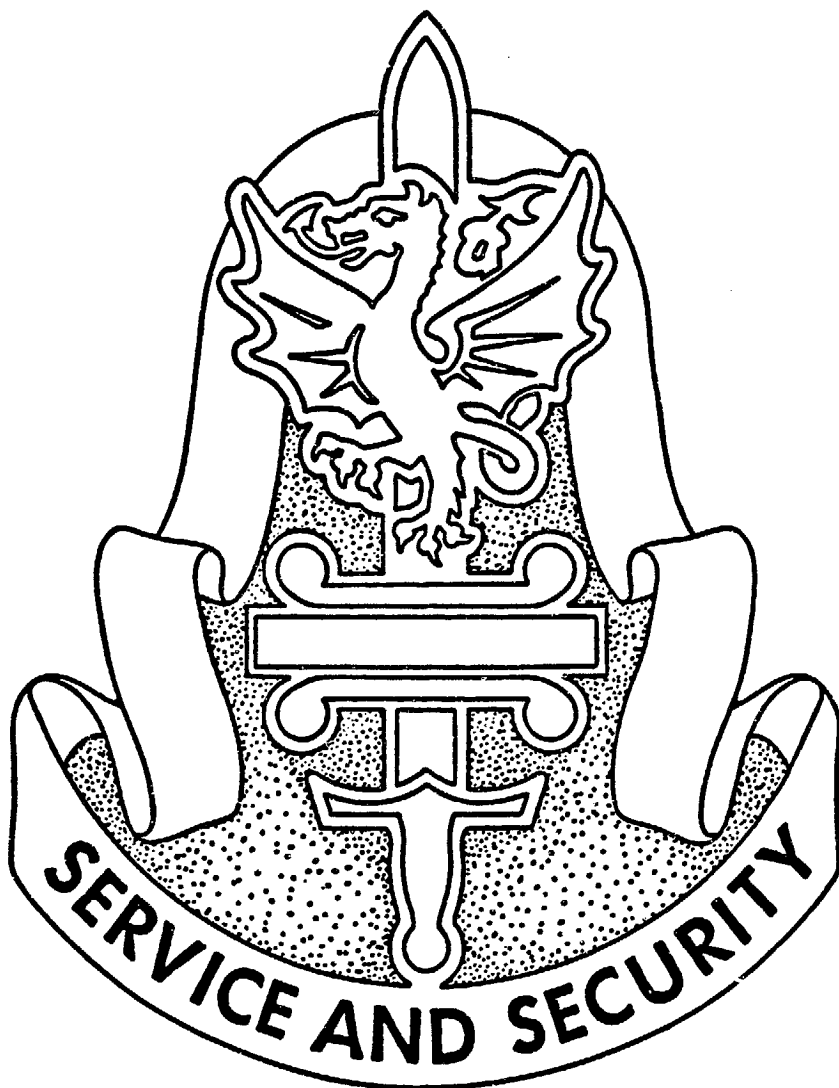
Over the years, the organization was successively redesignated the following: the Special Security Detachment, ACSI on 15 June 1960 and the Special Security Group, ACSI on 1 October 1967. In 1960, the organizational charter was expanded to include control and distribution of all-source intelligence data. For its contributions during the Vietnam War, elements of the group within Vietnam received two Meritorious Unit Citations, a Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm, and a Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal.

As a result of the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study, implemented in 1976, the Special Security Office (SSO) system was divided into two separate and distinct components: SSO's supporting activities at echelons above corps (EAC) and those supporting units at corps and below. The former remained a part of the Special Security Group while the latter, called tactical SSO's, became organic to the supported units and fell under the command and control of the tactical command. Additionally, IOSS gave the Army Communications Command responsibility for the communications functions previously performed by the SSO's.

In an effort to centralize Special Compartmented Intelligence operations, the Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army directed the transfer of the U.S. Army Special Security Group from OACSI to

HQ INSCOM effective 1 October 1980. In January 1985, the unit moved from the Pentagon to Arlington Hall Station, Virginia.

Unit Day: 15 May. The U.S. Army Special Security Group celebrates its origin as a separate organization on 15 May 1950.



SYMBOLISM

The sword, referring to the aggressive and protective aspects of the organization, together with the heraldic wyvern, a two-legged dragon representing vigilance, and the heraldic door bolt for secrecy symbolizes the basic mission of the U.S. Army Special Security Group.

U.S. Army INSCOM Intelligence Center, Pacific

The Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study, initiated by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army in 1975, recognized the need for an adequately staffed intelligence headquarters element in the Pacific to facilitate transition to war and to provide peacetime intelligence and security support. In the draft of Field Manual 100-16 dated November 1977, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command proposed the creation of a Theater Army Intelligence Command (TAIC); the need for such a theater command was reinforced by Exercise NIFTY NUGGET.

In November 1978, CG, U.S. Army CINCPAC Support Group requested INSCOM to establish a TAIC in the Pacific Command (PACOM). This request was part of the overall planning effort associated with the establishment in Hawaii of a major Army command as the Army component of the Pacific Command. In April 1979, the U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM) was established.

INSCOM and WESTCOM jointly contributed to an INSCOM OPLAN which established an INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center, Pacific (Provisional) at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, on 1 October 1979. The center provided required peacetime intelligence, security, and electronic warfare support to WESTCOM, INSCOM units within PACOM, and other PACOM Army elements. The center also had the capability to provide an organizational base for war-time expansion.

On 1 January 1981, the provisional center was discontinued, and the U.S. Army INSCOM Intelligence Center, Pacific was formally organized at Fort Shafter. On 1 May 1981, a major milestone occurred with the opening of a facility at Fort Shafter which enhanced the center's multidiscipline operations and provided important operational communications links.

Unit Day: 1 January. U.S. Army INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center, Pacific celebrates its organization on 1 January 1981.



U.S. Army Russian Institute

On 15 May 1950, the 8582d Administrative Area Unit, Army Student Detachment, Detachment R was organized at Regensburg, Germany, and assigned to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Intelligence. Although this was the organizational base upon which the modern U.S. Army Russian Institute was built, the mission of Detachment R goes back to 1947. Detachment R, Intelligence Division, General Staff, U.S. Army, was organized on 22 May 1947 at Oberammergau, Germany; assigned to the Intelligence Division; and attached to the European Command for logistical support. Although the school was in Oberammergau, living quarters for the students, without families, were established in a hotel in Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

The mission was to provide language and area training for 10 selected Regular Army officers per year in order to build up a reservoir of personnel specialized in all aspects of Russian culture pertinent to staff and military attache duties. A four year course of instruction was established, consisting of one year of language and background training at Columbia University, New York, and three years of language and area training in the American Zone of Occupation, Germany.

The first group of 10 officers (five Army and five Air Force) began its course of study at Columbia University, New York, on 12 January 1946. Academic instruction began at Oberammergau in July 1947 when seven faculty members were hired. To aid its search for highly qualified instructors, Detachment R was given permission to hire displaced persons.

In December 1948, Detachment R received orders from HQ European Command to move from Oberammergau to Regensburg, Germany. During March 1948, the staff, faculty, and student body relocated to Regensburg as housing became available. In May 1955, the detachment moved from Regensburg back to Oberammergau.

Effective 1 May 1964, Detachment R relocated from Oberammergau to Building 104, Sheridan Barracks, Garmisch, Germany, in order to have the school and housing for the students, staff, and faculty all combined in one area. Additionally, the Oberammergau location was needed to house units belonging to U.S. Army, Europe. On 25 May 1965, Detachment R was attached to U.S. Army School, Europe.

Effective 1 October 1967, U.S. Army Field Detachment R was redesignated as the U.S. Army Institute for Advanced Russian and East European Studies (USAIAREES), to more accurately define the nature of the unit's activities and facilitate its exter-

nal relations with civilian institutions and other governmental agencies.

In December 1976, U.S. Army, Europe, which funded USAIAREES and held responsibilities for civilian and local wage rate employees, requested that these responsibilities be transferred to another command. HQDA agreed with USAREUR's request, and with OACSI's recommendations, it was decided in August 1977 that the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command would receive the funding/personnel responsibilities for USAIAREES. The transfer of USAIAREES occurred on 1 October 1978. On the same day, the Institute for Advanced Russian and East European Studies was redesignated the U.S. Army Russian Institute.

MG Albert N. Stubblebine, III, CDR INSCOM, directed that a Foreign Language Training Center be organized in Munich under operational control of the U.S. Army Russian Institute. The mission of the training center was to provide short refresher courses for linguist personnel assigned to USAREUR and INSCOM units in Europe. The training center was organized on 1 October 1982 at the McGraw Kaserne, and the initial class began the same month.

Unit Day: 22 May. The U.S. Army Russian Institute celebrates 22 May 1947, the day its predecessor organization and mission were established.



SYMBOLISM

The dominant feature of the U.S. Army Russian Institute's crest is the familiar double eagle symbolizing Russian traditions and heritage, which form the basis for serious study of the USSR. The red star signifies the current regime that is of the utmost and immediate concern to military students of Soviet affairs. The stylized letters in the center of the crest--USARI--represent U.S. Army Russian Institute, the accepted designation of the institute for over a quarter of a century. All of this is superimposed on a field of red, white, and blue, the American national colors to indicate U.S. Army sponsorship. The motto in Cyrillic lettering at the bottom reads "Za Luchsheye Budushcheye," which means "For a Better Future," a worthy goal for a truly unique military institution.

U.S. Army Central Security Facility

On 1 July 1974, the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Support Detachment was organized at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, and assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency. However, its mission of maintaining the Army's investigative records began nearly 23 years earlier. A Department of the Army letter dated 17 August 1951 organized the G2 Central Records Facility at Fort Holabird, Maryland, and placed the facility under the direct supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, DA. The Central Records Facility served as the custodian and repository for all counterintelligence personality investigative files created by or for the Department of the Army. It replaced a system of maintaining counterintelligence files at over 20 locations within CONUS. Over the next year, the counterintelligence personality files from the CONUS Army headquarters, Military District of Washington, and the OACofS, G2 were transferred to the Central Records Facility, followed in 1954 by hard copies of the counterintelligence files from Army headquarters overseas. (The overseas headquarters retained microfilmed copies of their files.) Also in 1954, liaison teams representing the CONUS armies, Military District of Washington, and overseas commands were established at the facility. On 31 August 1954, the G2 Central Records Facility was transferred from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 to the commander of the Army Intelligence Center, Fort Holabird.

On 21 December 1956, the G2 Central Records Facility was redesignated as the U.S. Army Central Records Facility. Management improvements adopted within the same year included open shelf filing, a terminal digit filing system, replacement of upright cabinets to house the card index, and installation of the initial portion of a data transceiver communications system between the facility and Army commands.

In 1957, the Central Records Facility began to maintain a collection of files pertaining to organizations, groups, activities, and impersonal subjects of interest to the Army. On 30 November 1960, the facility was again redesignated, this time as the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Records Facility. By 1963, the facility had become the records center for all the Industrial Security Clearance Review Office case files.

The Secretary of the Army directed a study called Project SECURITY SHIELD in 1964 to locate deficiencies in the Army's criminal investigation and counterintelligence security systems. The recommendation of the Project SECURITY SHIELD Working Group was that a separate Intelligence Corps command

be established to centralize Army counterintelligence in CONUS. As a result, on 1 January 1965, the U.S. Army Intelligence Corps Agency was discontinued, the U.S. Army Intelligence Corps Command organized (redesignated the U.S. Army Intelligence Command on 1 July 1965), and the Counterintelligence Records Facility transferred to the Intelligence Corps Command.

By 1965, the master index at the facility had grown to include in excess of 11 million references. Its 20 miles of files were housed in a building as large as three football fields. The facility underwent further expansion when as a result of Project SECURITY SHIELD, the Provost Marshal's criminal investigation files were transferred from Fort Gordon, Georgia, and collocated with the Counterintelligence Records Facility at Fort Holabird. This meant that an investigative check of an individual's records would automatically result in a check of both past counterintelligence and criminal investigations. On 1 January 1966, the U.S. Army Military Police Criminal Investigative Repository was officially discontinued and its functions transferred to the control of the Commanding General, USAINTC for integration into the Counterintelligence Records Facility. To better describe the mission and holdings of the repository, the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Records Facility was redesignated the U.S. Army Investigative Records Repository (IRR) on 1 March 1966.

Findings of a 1965 DOD Personnel Security Survey Study approved by Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, led to the establishment of the Department of Defense National Agency Check Center (DODNACC) and the Defense Central Index of Investigations (DCII) in February 1966. Upon establishment of the DODNACC and DCII, the Investigative Records Repository (IRR) transferred its Index Division, which handled the card index, and its Electrical Accounting Machine Division to the DCII.

Between July and November 1968, the files of the U.S. Army, Europe Central Registry at Wallace Barracks, Bad Cannstadt, Germany, were transferred and integrated into the Investigative Records Repository at Fort Holabird. The shipment included a total of over 32,000 hard-copy dossiers; 5,000,000 index cards; and 20 cabinets containing approximately 1,100,000 microfilmed dossiers. In conjunction with the transfer of the European files, IRR took on the added responsibility of serving European requesters. Seventeen military spaces were transferred to the Investigative Records Repository's Dossier Review Division to handle the work formerly done by the USAREUR Liaison Team at the Investigative Records Repository.

In September 1967, the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence requested that USAINTC assume control of the Counterintelligence Repository, Japan and integrate it into the U.S. Army Investigative Records Repository. The Counterintelligence Repository, Japan had been established by the Commander in Chief, Far East Command in February 1954 for use by all intelligence agencies within that area. The actual transfer of the Counterintelligence Repository, Japan and its files occurred in December 1969, but the repository continued to operate as a separate element at the IRR until its 60,000 personality files and its more than two million impersonal files were integrated into the IRR.

During Fiscal Year 1970, the U.S. Army Intelligence Command gained a large number of new activities with the result that, at one time, 29 separate agencies and staff elements were reporting to the command group. In order to reduce the span of control and achieve a more economical mode of reporting, various agencies and staff elements were merged. The Office of the Director of Investigative Records (DIR) was organized on 19 May 1970 and brought together under one roof four organizations whose missions and functions were closely intertwined: DODNACC, DCII, Data Handling Center (DHC), and IRR. On 30 July 1971, the Office of Director of Investigative Records was redesignated the Defense Investigative Records Directorate (DIRD).

On 1 January 1972, a most profound change occurred when the Defense Investigative Service was organized. As a result, a multitude of resources were transferred from USAINTC to the Defense Investigative Service (DIS), including all the activities under the DIRD with the exception of the IRR. From April through December, there was a phased transfer of functions from DIRD until its discontinuance in December 1972. On 15 December 1972, the IRR was formally transferred to the purview of the Deputy Commander, USAINTC, although it had been operating under his control since October.

With the reorganization of USAINTC on 15 December 1972, two new divisions were added to IRR. A Security Force was transferred from the Chief of Security, and a File Review and Purge Division was established to review and screen all files for retention/destruction in line with new guidelines prohibiting the acquisition of information concerning persons and organizations not affiliated with the Department of Defense. This meant the complete review of over five million personality dossiers. The final result was a reduction of the files by more than half.

Beginning in October 1973, the IRR began a phased move to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. The majority of its personnel were relocated in January 1974. The move was necessitated by the relocation of the U.S. Army Intelligence Command itself. On 30 June 1974, the command was discontinued, and on the next day, the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency established in its place. This major reorganization required a new TDA base to be established for the IRR. On 1 July 1974, the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Support Detachment was organized, consisting of the Investigative Records Repository and the Personnel Security Office. The Security Office supported OACSI for that portion of the DA Personnel Security Program for which the Commander, U.S. Army Intelligence Agency was responsible.

On 19 February 1975, the Freedom of Information Center (FOIC) was officially organized as a subelement of the Personnel Security Office. Approximately 20 military personnel from the 519th Military Intelligence Battalion, a document translation unit, were detailed for duty with the center. Civilian personnel working in the FOIC were detailed from different staff sections of USAINTA headquarters.

On 12 April 1976, the CI Support Detachment was redesignated the U.S. Army Central Security Facility (CSF). This action reflected more than just a change of name. Under the Central Security Facility, the functions of the Investigations Division, Director of Counterintelligence, HQ USAINTA were added to those of the former CI Support Detachment, which had included the Personnel Security Office, the IRR, and the FOIC. Once a part of the Central Security Facility, the Investigations Division was redesignated the Investigations Office and made responsible for planning, coordinating, and providing counterintelligence investigative support and case control for DA.

Effective 1 October 1977, the U.S. Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility was established at Fort George G. Meade as a field activity of the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center. As a result, the mission and personnel of the Personnel Security Office were transferred from the Central Security Facility to the new Clearance Facility on 12 June 1978.

On 16 July 1978, the Investigations Office was discontinued and its functions transferred to DIS. Utilizing the personnel from the former Investigations Office, the Special Acts Office was organized within the Central Security Facility on 1 September 1978 to perform a series of newly assigned functions. The SAO maintained, operated, and supervised the INSCOM Personnel Security Screening Interview Procedures and

the Military Intelligence Applicant Screening Program. On 2 April 1979, to adjust to an internal reorganization and for better utilization of personnel resources, the SAO was relocated within the Freedom of Information/Privacy Office. Finally, on 30 September 1980, the Special Acts Office was abolished and its functions were eliminated, absorbed by the Central Security Facility, or transferred to other INSCOM elements.

Unit Day: 12 April. The U.S. Army Central Security Facility celebrates the consolidation of a myriad of functions under one organization on 12 April 1976.

U.S. Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station

Arlington Hall Station once served as the site of the Arlington Hall Junior College for Girls, begun as a sister school to Sullins College, an exclusive finishing school for girls in Bristol, Virginia. Founded by Dr. William E. Martin, Jr., who had served as President of Sullins, Arlington Hall opened its doors in 1927 upon completion of its administration, classroom, and dormitory building which today serves as the main headquarters building for the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. The present post gymnasium, along with the east wing of the main building, was built a year later.

In the years before the war, Arlington Hall Junior College provided a genteel education to a select clientele of young ladies. Courses in music, art, and drama were supplemented by more utilitarian offerings in home economics, secretarial training, and physical education. The college boasted indoor and outdoor riding arenas and maintained a noted equestrian club. The school offered its students a lovely, park-like setting with ready access to the culture of Washington, D.C. During the summer, its facilities served as a resort hotel for individuals wanting to escape the confines of the District of Columbia. In 1934, the Great Depression forced Dr. Martin to declare bankruptcy and the college to be turned over to a board of trustees. Despite this momentary setback, the school continued to grow in size and prestige, reaching an enrollment of 202 students by 1942.

When America entered World War II, U.S. Army signal intelligence and security were being carried on by the Signal Intelligence Service (SIS) and by its operating arm, the 2d Signal Service Company (redesignated as the 2d Signal Service Battalion in April 1942). In the first months of the war, these expanding organizations quickly outgrew their office space in the Munitions Building, located in Washington, D.C. SIS discovered Arlington Hall quite by accident when a party of officers returning from an inspection of a proposed monitoring site near Warrenton, Virginia (today, Vint Hill Farms Station), noticed the school as they drove down Lee Boulevard (now Arlington Boulevard) in April 1942.

Arlington Hall seemed an ideal site with its 100 acres; ready access to both Washington, D.C. and the proposed monitoring station; and security provided by its relative isolation from prying eyes of possible enemy agents. When approached, the college trustees were more than willing to

turn over the school to the War Department for the duration of the war. However, the War Department wanted a permanent control and ultimately secured the institution through a court-imposed settlement of \$650,000. This was \$190,000 less than the college's asking price and barely paid off the school's mortgage obligations. On 10 June 1942, the U.S. Army took possession of the property with a guard detail of an armed second lieutenant and fourteen troops toting sawed-off broom handles--rifles were in short supply.

Arlington Hall Station was officially organized as an "exempt" military post under the Military District of Washington on 8 July 1942. By 24 August, the SIS and the 2d Signal Service Battalion had completed their move from the Munitions Building to the new quarters. A double chain-link fence wired to an alarm system surrounded the new post, and a badge system controlled access to the installation.

From the start, the existing facilities remaining from the days of the school were inadequate to serve the Army's needs. In September 1942, ground was broken for A Building (to house operational elements), the enlisted barracks, and a civilian cafeteria. The first wings of A Building were no sooner completed than construction of a second operations area, B Building, was begun in December. This first phase of construction was followed in the summer of 1944 by the construction of additional barracks to accommodate the increased numbers of WAC's. Troop support facilities such as the post exchange, theater, and recreational center were also built at this time. By the war's end, there were approximately 5,700 civilians and 2,250 military personnel (including 1,000 WAC's) at Arlington Hall. The entire post was operating on a round-the-clock basis and on a six-day work week.

During the war, the Signal Intelligence Service underwent a number of organizational changes, finally being redesignated the Signal Security Agency (SSA) on 1 July 1943. The Chief, SIS (later the Chief, SSA) also wore additional hats as the commander of Arlington Hall Station and commander of the 2d Signal Service Battalion. As Commander, 2d Signal Service Battalion, he controlled not only the troops at Arlington Hall Station but those located at worldwide monitoring detachments of the battalion. In reality, the responsibilities of the post commander and the Commander, 2d Signal Service Battalion were delegated to the Administrative Officer, SIS (later-SSA). In March 1944, the administrative officer was redesignated as executive officer.

Victory in World War II brought many changes to Arlington Hall Station. Within a few months the civilian work force had dropped by half as personnel rushed to return to careers interrupted by the war. On 15 September 1945, the Army Security Agency was organized under the operational control of the Director of Intelligence, War Department General Staff, to replace the Signal Security Agency, which was discontinued. Unlike its predecessors, ASA exercised direct control of all the Army's SIGINT and COMSEC assets. In December 1945, the positions of Commander, ASA and commander of Arlington Hall Station were separated and the position of executive officer, who in the past had acted as post commander, was abolished. These changes were followed on 20 April 1946 with the disbanding of Hq, 2d Signal Service Battalion. In the end, the reorganizations left in place a command which controlled the troops assigned to Arlington Hall Station and performed troop/post support functions. A new TDA base was formed with the organization of Hq & Hq Company, Arlington Hall Station on 20 April 1946. Although these units were not formally recognized by General Orders, the troops were divided among Hq & Hq Company, the Security Guard Company, the WAC Company, and a Casual Detachment for those personnel yet to be assigned permanently. The WAC Company, which had dropped in strength from over 1,000 at the war's end to only 35 women within a year's span, was finally discontinued in 1949.

The creation of a separate U.S. Air Force following the war resulted in the establishment of the Air Force Security Service in October 1949 at Arlington Hall Station. In March 1949, the Air Force Security Service relocated from Building A, Arlington Hall Station, to Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. In July 1949, the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) was organized to provide centralized direction to the cryptologic elements of all three services and drew civilian and military personnel from each of the services. AFSA took over a large part of both Arlington Hall Station, where its headquarters was located, and the Naval Security Group headquarters on Nebraska Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

The Korean War brought expansion and with it reorganization. In October 1950, the First Battalion (Provisional) was organized to oversee the troops assigned at Arlington Hall Station. The troops were divided between Hq & Hq Company, the Security Guard Company, and the WAC Company. (The Security Guard Company and the WAC Company were formally organized on 1 June 1951.) On 10 March 1952, A and B Companies were also organized and recognized by General Orders. Due to overcrowded living conditions, Company B was located at South Area, Fort Myer, Virginia, from February 1953 to

June 1956 at which time the company returned. In March 1953, the First Battalion ceased to function as an administrative headquarters.

From March 1953 to August 1956, a position of troop commander existed within the post headquarters to oversee the training, supply, welfare, and discipline of the assigned troops. In August, a position of S-3 was established in place of the troop commander. Also in August, the Security Guard Company was redesignated as the Military Police Company.

Among other organizational changes, Hq & Hq Company, Arlington Hall Station was redesignated as U.S. Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station on 1 January 1957. At the time, U.S. Army Garrison consisted of Hq & Hq Company, Company A, Company B, Security Guard Company, and WAC Company. On 16 September Company B was discontinued and its personnel transferred to the Military District of Washington (MDW) U.S. Army Support Element, Arlington Hall Station; organized to carry personnel whose duty assignments were at other MDW installations, mainly the Pentagon.

Other changes were taking place on Arlington Hall Station during the 1950's. In 1952, the Armed Forces Security Agency, which had been controlled by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was replaced as the Central Cryptologic Agency by the National Security Agency (NSA) subordinated to the Secretary of Defense. In January 1955, NSA moved its headquarters from Arlington Hall Station to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, followed by a phased move of its remaining elements over the next three years. In 1958, A and B Buildings, which NSA had vacated, were quickly filled by a variety of intelligence or intelligence support related tenants. Joint Task Force 7 was the first element to come on board, followed by intelligence elements of five Army technical services; ACSI's technical intelligence unit; the U.S. Air Force Intelligence Command; and the U.S. Army Signal Communications Security Agency. (On 2 February 1962, Arlington Hall Station was made a permanent Class II installation.)

The centralizing efforts of Secretary of Defense Robert S. MacNamara led to another tenant at Arlington Hall Station. MacNamara created the Defense Intelligence Agency to give coordination and direction to the intelligence efforts of the different services. The newly organized DIA, although headquartered at the Pentagon, was allotted space in Buildings A and B in July 1962. To make room for DIA, many of the intelligence elements in these buildings were relocated, discontinued, or merged into DIA itself.

After the arrival of DIA, Arlington Hall Station witnessed only a few additional organizational changes. The most important change was the redesignation of the U.S. Army Security Agency as the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command on 1 January 1977. The new command represented a merger of Army intelligence functions. Its main headquarters remained at Arlington Hall Station.

Within the U.S. Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station, there were also few changes. On 12 June 1966, the WAC Company was discontinued. The next change did not occur until 15 October 1981 at which time the Military Police Company was discontinued and its personnel transferred to Hq & Hq Company, which was redesignated as the Headquarters and Security Company. At the same time, B Company was organized, leaving Garrison with the following organization: Headquarters & Security Company, A Company, and B Company.

Between April and October 1984, the Defense Intelligence Agency, a major tenant at Arlington Hall Station since the early 1960's, began a phased move to its recently constructed new headquarters at Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, D.C. This left all of B Building and a portion of A Building vacant. After limited renovation, backfill of HQ INSCOM and Defense Communication Agency elements began.

Arlington Hall Station remains more than a military post. It is a reminder of the gentler days of Arlington Hall Junior College for Girls and a memorial to the outstanding intelligence successes of World War II. It has become inseparably linked with the history and heritage of military intelligence.

Unit Day: 8 July. U.S. Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station celebrates its establishment as a military post on 8 July 1942.



U.S. Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station

From the eve of the Revolutionary War to the early 1940's, the site of present day Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Virginia, was an active farm. The first recorded use of "Vint Hill" to describe the land is found in documents dating to the early 1800's. The farm began to take on a more prestigious status just prior to the Civil War when Andrew Low, who had purchased the property in 1859, began construction of a two and a half story mansion known as "the Big House," later to become the Officers' Club at Vint Hill Farms Station. As the opposing armies continually crossed this section of northern Virginia during the Civil War, Low raised the British Union Jack over his property as a symbol of his neutrality. Low's efforts in preserving his new home and property from the scourge of war apparently succeeded as both sides left the area unscathed.

Over the next 50 years, Low and his family continued to add improvements to the property, including the construction of a new residence for the eldest son Douglas and his bride, in 1890. This house, "Silvermead," would later serve as the home of the Vint Hill Farms Station commander.

In the early 1900's, the farm exchanged hands several times before being bought in 1910 by Mitchell Harrison, a retired businessman from Philadelphia, who saw Vint Hill Farms as a desirable location in which to establish an English-type country seat for himself and family. In 1915, Harrison also bought the nearby Buckland Hall estate. Vint Hill remained Harrison's home and a working farm while Buckland became a showcase for his horses and prize Shorthorn cattle, celebrated winners at numerous livestock shows held across the United States.

When America entered World War II, U.S. Army signal intelligence and security functions were being carried on by the Signal Intelligence Service (SIS) and by its operating arm, the 2d Signal Service Company (later redesignated as a battalion). As a direct result of the expanding mission of these organizations, plans were drawn up for the establishment of an East Coast Primary Monitoring Station. Due to its easy access to Washington, D.C., headquarters of the SIS, the Vint Hill Farms site was selected in May 1942. Negotiations were begun with the heirs of Mitchell Harrison for the purchase of the 720 acre site. Although Army personnel were permitted to enter the site on 12 June 1942, settlement of the property was not effected until 7 July when the final purchase price of \$127,500 was agreed upon.

The establishment of the East Coast Primary Monitoring Station at Vint Hill Farms led to the consolidation of two detachments of the 2d Signal Service Battalion which were previously performing the mission. The first of the 2d Signal Service Battalion units to transfer to the Warrenton site was the Fort Hunt (Virginia) Detachment on 12 June 1942. By 16 June, the detachment had begun operations, utilizing the "Big House" as its center and pitching tents nearby as temporary quarters. On 8 July, the Fort Monmouth Detachment, 2d Signal Service Battalion was transferred from its operational site at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, to the Vint Hill Farms Station. On the same day, Vint Hill Farms Station was designated as a military post under the control of the Chief Signal Officer. When the Army took possession of the property, the major buildings consisted of the residences, tenant housing, and a large barn with a silo.

Operationally, the Vint Hill Farms Station Detachment, 2d Signal Service Battalion was designated as MS (Monitoring Station) No. 1. Throughout World War II and the years to follow, the station was always known as the "First," and in many ways merited the designation because it served as the first large field station and as a model for the design of others. For its operational contributions during the war, the 2d Signal Service Battalion and its detachments received the Meritorious Unit Commendation on 1 May 1945.

In addition to its operational role, Vint Hill Farms Station became the training center for the Signal Intelligence Service (and its successor in 1943, the Signal Security Agency). On 5 October 1942, the Cryptologic Division, Eastern Signal Corps School was relocated from Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, to Vint Hill Farms Station. During the first year of the school's existence at Vint Hill Farms Station, basic training was offered along with specialized operational instruction.

The arrival of the school meant construction of school buildings and barracks. However, initially, the facilities could not handle the large influx of officers and enlisted men requiring training. The arrival of a WAC training contingent in October 1943 put a further strain on limited instructional resources. Both day and night classes were held until early 1944 when the number of students entering began to decrease. In addition to the Cryptologic School, a Radio School was added to train intercept operators. Finally, on 10 January 1944, Vint Hill Farms Station was selected as the site of the Cryptologic Maintenance and Repair School. In 1944, the various

schools and training efforts were officially designated as Vint Hill Farms School. By May 1944, the school's enrollment had so decreased that it was temporarily shut down, reopening in September. In December 1944, the assigned strength reached its war time zenith at Vint Hill Farms Station with 1,061 enlisted men and 168 WAC's.

Because of its close proximity to the headquarters of the Signal Security Agency, which was located at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, the installation at Warrenton served naturally as a laboratory and testing ground for engineering and research activities of the agency. Many comparative tests of equipment and antennae were conducted under service conditions. In addition, much work was done in collaboration with Arlington Hall Station on the problem of maintenance of equipment. This work resulted in the publication of maintenance manuals of immediate usefulness and in the collection of maintenance data. This data gave a basis for estimates of replacement factors and was therefore of great potential importance to the program of supplying a planned flow of equipment to the stations. The use of Vint Hill Farms Station as a test bed would continue even after World War II.

The end of the war brought a number of organizational changes. First and foremost, the Army Security Agency was organized on 15 September 1945 in place of the Signal Security Agency. Under ASA, one organization controlled all the Army's SIGINT and COMSEC resources worldwide. Headquarters, 2d Signal Service Battalion was disbanded but each of the battalion's detachments remained and comprised the base upon which ASA built a worldwide network of field stations. Vint Hill Farms Station Detachment, 2d Signal Service Battalion was redesignated as the 1st Detachment, 2d Signal Service Battalion effective 6 June 1946. In 1946, the WAC detachment decreased in size and finally was discontinued.

On 15 October 1946, Vint Hill Farms School was redesignated as the Army Security Agency School. However, the Officer Training Division soon moved from Vint Hill Farms Station to Arlington Hall Station in January 1947. During the summer months, Vint Hill Farms Station hosted ASA ROTC units undergoing training. Finally, because of a shortage of housing, classrooms, and storage space, the ASA School was transferred from Vint Hill Farms Station to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, in April 1949. This relocation, along with the transfer of the Officer Training Division and the Extension Division from Arlington Hall Station, brought all three elements of the school together for the

first time. The stay was a brief one for the school at Carlisle Barracks. In exactly two years, it again was relocated, this time to Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

On 15 May 1950, the 1st Detachment, 2d Signal Service Battalion was formally disbanded, and Field Station (8601) organized in its place. From V-J Day (15 August 1945) to the beginning of the Korean War in June 1950, there was a decline in assigned strength at Vint Hill Farms Station, reaching 580 in 1950. The Korean War brought about not only an increase in assigned strength but a flurry of new construction. Some of the permanent improvements included new brick living quarters, recreational facilities and a post theater. Operations moved from "The Barn" to the new Operations Building. On 1 July 1954, Vint Hill Farms Station was redesignated as a permanent DA installation.

On 1 January 1957, Field Station (8601) was redesignated as the 1st U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station. Over the years, Vint Hill Farms Station served as not only the site of the field station but as host to a myriad of other ASA units. Some of these included the following: USASA Processing Center (21 January 1963 to 27 May 1971); 370th ASA Company (1 March 1967 to 27 March 1968 and 7 April 1971 to 7 July 1977); USASA Special Project Unit (10 August 1954 to 15 April 1964); USASA Materiel Support Command (15 April 1964 to 7 February 1977); USASA Operations Company, Vint Hill Farms Station (1 February 1961 to 30 June 1969); USASA Systems Activity (11 November 1974 to 30 June 1976); and USASA Signal Security Activity (31 October 1972 to 1 January 1978).

On 15 December 1967, the 1st USASA Field Station was redesignated as U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station, Vint Hill Farms Station. On 24 January 1969, the field station assumed a new processing mission which soon became the central focus of its operations. However, in 1974, as part of efforts underway within the Department of Defense to effect monetary savings, it was decided to combine the ASA processing center at Vint Hill Farms Station with that of the Air Force Security Service at Lackland Air Force Base, a few miles from San Antonio, Texas. On 3 July 1974, the transfer of the processing center (which led to the establishment of U.S. Army Field Station, San Antonio) was complete; and operations which had begun over 32 years earlier at Vint Hill Farms Station ceased. As a result, USASA Field Station, Vint Hill Farms was redesignated as U.S. Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station on 15 August 1974.

Vint Hill Farms Station's contributions during World War II and later as the premier station within the Army Security Agency's worldwide network are well-documented. Vint Hill Farms Station's role today is greatly different from its days as a field station. However, to those knowledgeable of its past contributions and those who have experienced assignment at the "Farms" over the years, Vint Hill Farms Station will always be thought of as the "First."

Unit Day: 16 June. This day was selected to commemorate the first operations conducted at U.S. Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station on 16 June 1942.

